THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 94. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS

The Impeachment of President Johnson Advocated.

Suffrage for Women Demanded.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOSTON, October 18.—The second lecture of the old Bay State course was delivered to a crowded audience in Tremont Temple this evening, by Wendell Phillips, upon the "Peril of the Hour." The appearance of Mr. Phillips was the signal for prolonged applause, and being introduced, he commenced his address by saying:—

MR. PHILLIP'S SPEECH.

If he had consulted his health, he would have sent an excuse. He preferred, however, to bring his own excuse in the shape of an unfinished performance. One year ago, he said, when he told an audience in that hall that the South meant to accomplish by diplomacy what she had failed to do by arms, and that the executive was not a power to be conciliated, but an enemy to be watched, there were as many there who thought him unduly suspicious as there were few now to deny it. The great weakness of democratic government, he continued, was that the masses are impatient to succeed, and it was the duty of all leaders to engraft into the body politic the virtue of its opponents. He said that one year ago he expressed it as his belief that Jefferson Davis never meant to rebel, never intended to fight the flag or to desert Washington; that the fatal mistake of the Southern movement was that it lost the sure, anchored element of neutrality. Fifty years hence he believed the evidence would be ample that that was true. They meant that the North should be rebels while they held the Government. The great danger of the present day was the same as during the war, when the power of the South was a bugbear. There was no thought outside the national lines to be feared like the cowardly unreadiness of the Northern masses to accept their proper stand. As long ago as last June the South planned, with the aid of the Executive, to place herself just where the retreat from Washington failed to place her in 1861. She has not given up the intention yet. Fifty years hence he believed there would be no doubt of that. Mr. Johnson may surrender a point, but the great purpose behind him lives; and what had the North with which to meet it? It was said the unanimity displayed in the recent elections was an evidence of their power to oppose the danger—the unanimity, also, of the leading Republicans of the day, who to a man are pledging themselves as thoroughly convinced of the necessity of impartial suffrage. All those men were speaking in favor of impartial suffrage, but why, he asked, did they not enact their belief into a faith? The remedy for that was to send those back to Congress, and tell them to enact their belief into a statute. He would say to the New York *Tribune*, the National Republican Committee, and Congress itself:—Go back and sit down in the House of Representatives, and govern the republic; and for the first act in that Government, impeach the President. (Prolonged applause.) He would have the House of Representatives impeach the President, place the President of the Senate in his office, and then the people would run the machine. (Applause.) The greatest trouble of our Government was that no private man of the republic can have his policy unchanged for four years. In this connection he stated that Henry Wilson said he knew in January last that the President meant to betray them. If he knew it, said Mr. Phillips, why did he allow the storm to beat upon a few men, who were standing on the outposts and proclaiming what he already knew? That was not service of the republic. A great fault in the past had been the foolish fear of letting the people know the real facts. He believed the people could govern themselves. The reconstruction which he wanted to have was to begin immediately. It would begin when it was safe for a Massachusetts man to walk the streets of New Orleans. They might fill the House of Representatives with men like Alexander H. Stephens, and reconstruction would not commence. He would have the South and Southwest made like the victorious North. Speaking of the Constitutional amendment, he denounced the insertion of the word "males" as a libel on the nineteenth century. The desertion of the negro made it not only an unjust, but infamous proposition. He asked whose fault it was that there had been such bloodshed and persecution in the streets of Memphis and New Orleans. He asserted that the policy of the President had something to do with it. But that was not all. It was General Grant. (Applause and hisses.) The most humiliating position occupied on this continent, he said, was by Ulysses S. Grant. If they had conquered, why were not the streets of New Orleans safe? If the President would not let General Grant protect life and liberty there, then General Grant should resign. Henry Wilson knew the President was false and hid it. General Grant knew the South was not safe, and allowed it to be. If, said Mr. Phillips, General Grant does not mean to make the South safe for a Northern man, he is not fit to hold his office. If he has not the means to do so, then he should ask for them, and if the President did not permit him to do it, then he should immediately resign his position as General. If he does not want to do his duty, then denounce him as a traitor. What is the use of our national flag if it means nothing except in the streets of Boston; if it does not mean protection of Northern life and Northern capital in the South? His theory, Mr. Phillips said, was that there is no President. He is a deserter. The legislative power is the only power left. Our James II has abdicated, and Parliament rules the nation. He wanted Congress to commence its next session as a perpetual one. Every moment that it was not in session the South was ruling the Government; and he would have the next Congress enact that they should re-assemble in March, 1867, and be themselves the Government. In conclusion, he said:—Five years ago, we had a man in the White House who called himself a "public functionary," who has been engaged in the last year in explaining to the world why his treason did not succeed. Do your duty. We have got a traitor in the White House who calls himself "an humble individual." Do your duty, and he will be explaining five years hence why he did not succeed.—*N. Y. World.*

Gambling.—A match at baccaret recently took place at Baden, between an English duke and a Russian prince, both good players, and enormously rich. The former is said to have left off the loser of 880,000 francs.

Fat Offices.—The net revenue of the Bishopric of London in the year 1865 was £20,067; of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, £10,870; of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, £28,739.

High Prices.—A herd of blooded cattle was recently sold in England for $10,000, an average of $330 per head. The English papers say these prices were unusually high.

Ghouls of Paris.—According to the census recently taken of Paris, the population of the city, exclusive of foreigners travelling, is 1,700,000.

Death of a Hungarian Poet.—The Hungarian poet and philologist Oznezor recently died at Pesth, of cholera.

THE PHILADELPHIA CANARD.

"Druid" Owns Up, but Believes the Forgery to be True—The Despatch Did Not Come from Washington, but was Sent from New York—The Proprietors of the "Ledger" would Have Made Heaps of Money if the Statement had been True.

I am anxious to afford to the public every explanation in my power in relation to the despatch of October 10, which was published in the Philadelphia *Ledger*. The statement which has been made by that paper does not contain the whole truth. It studiously conceals the fact that it did not receive the despatch from Washington, but from New York. It charges me with having written the questions without having any reliable data before me. And it keeps entirely out of sight the fact that on the strength of the despatch as they received it (but not from me), a person in Philadelphia in close business relations to the proprietors of that paper, engaged in gold operations by which, had the news proved true, as I believed it to be true, he would have been largely benefited.

A simple statement of the facts will, perhaps, set the matter in its clearest light. On the 6th and 7th inst., I learned that the subject of the extent of the powers and duties of the President under the Constitution, in relation to the exclusion of the Southern members of Congress, and in relation to the legal and constitutional status of the present Congress, was occupying a great deal of the President's attention. On the 8th and 9th I sought more definite information on this subject from two gentlemen to whom I have been in the habit o going when I wish to verify any doubtful point, or to get a tangled piece of news unravelled. They are men whose friendship I have proved and tried, and which I value; and I have found in my intercourse with them that they are not only truthful and reliable, but that they have a remarkable faculty of being able to get at the truth of almost any alleged matter of Washington news, of detecting errors, and of distinguishing mere rumors from actual matters of fact.

From one of these gentlemen I learned that the President, in quite a recent conversation with an intimate friend, had dwelt at some length upon this subject, and had récurred to what he had said in his speeches and messages upon it, and had remarked that he had said nothing hastily or unconsidered, and that what he had said he would stand by, and that whatever might be his duty he would not shrink from performing it; but that he would take no step in the matter without consulting the Attorney-General, and (I think it was added) that he intended to do so.

From the other I learned that a paper had been seen in the Attorney-General's office, with the printed heading "Executive Mansion," containing a series of questions in relation to the actual status under the Constitution of the present Congress and the nature and extent of the powers and duties of the President under the Constitution, both as regards the present Congress and the right of the Southern States to representation.

With these facts clearly impressed upon my mind, and believing them to be true, I returned home, thought over the matter, and wrote out the questions. The data which I had before me were ample. The words of the questsons had not been furnished to me. But I had before me the subjects to which they related, and the alleged fact that they had covered the whole ground in relation to that subject. It is true the questions might have been written by some one else, might have been in the Attorney-General's office by accident, might never have been seen either by the President or the Attorney-General. But the natural inference was that the questions had been officially sent to the Attorney-General; and, with that idea impressed upon my mind as a fact, I wrote out the questions.

I saw nothing inconsistent in these questions with the uniform utterances of the President. It seemed to me perfectly natural that the President should seek counsel of his constitutional legal adviser on so grave a subject, especially when the leading radicals were boldly proclaiming their intention to depose and imprison him. The questions at issue between the President and Congress are not question of policy or expediency, but questions of constitutional law. The Attorney-General is the proper person to investigate these questions, and the "questions" which I wrote amount simply to a statement that the President has consulted his constitutional legal adviser in regard to the extent of his powers and duties under the Constitution. They do not in the least imply any revolutionary intention on the part of the President, for the only answers which can be made to the questions will show that, hard as the necessity may appear to him, the President must continue to recognize the present Congress, and must leave the question of the admission of the Southern members for them to decide.

I sent the questions, not to the *Ledger*, but to a valued friend of mine in another city. I did not write them for the *Ledger*, but for one of my own friends. I sent it to him simply as a matter of important news which I believed to be true. The *Ledger* virtually says, and has made the public believe, that they received the despatch from Washington, which is not the fact.

The *Ledger* says the verdict of the public will be against me. I do not think it will be now. Truth has but one voice, and the public can generally tell when they hear it.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY M. FLIST.

Washington, October 17, 1866.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Arkansas.

The following is the result of the late election for members of Congress, as published in the Little Rock *Gazette*:—

FIRST DISTRICT.—William Byers, 10,703 votes; P. Van Patton, 3322 votes; T. M. Jacks, 462 votes; with 50 scattering votes, among others one for General Hindman.

SECOND DISTRICT.—A. W. Hobson, 5861 votes; J. H. Askew, 4222 votes; J. R. Fellows, 235 votes; D. H. C. Moore, 438 votes; 93 scattering.

THIRD DISTRICT.—A. B. Greenwood, 7183 votes; J. M. Johnson, 3618 votes; J. E. Bennett, 736 votes; H. B. Stuart, 241 votes; with 65 votes scattering.

Colonel J. M. Johnson in the Third, and Dr. T. M. Jacks in the First District, were the only Union candidates in the field.

The whole State, according to the statistics, polled 86,278 votes.

Vermont.

The Canvassing Committee of the Legislature has presented the following report on the vote cast at the late election:—

FOR GOVERNOR.—Whole number of votes, 45,412. Necessary for a choice, 22,707. Paul Dillingham has 34,117. Charles M. Davenport has 11,392. Scattering, 3. Majority for Paul Dillingham, 22,822.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Whole number of votes, 45,039. Necessary for a choice, 22,706. Abraham B. Gardner has 33,919. D. C. Linsley has 11,120. Majority for A. B. Gardner, 22,799.

Good Appetites.—The Cologne *Gazette* says, on the authority of a citizen of Wurzburg, on whom several soldiers were quartered during the last war, that the following was the average amount consumed at dinner by a Bavarian soldier:—Two plates of soup, four slices of beef, with potato salad, two and a half cutlets, two plates of game, bread and beer.

Harrison as "Faust."—Mr. W. Harrison will appear as *Faust*, in a new drama of that title, to be produced at Drury Lane. This will be Mr. Harrison's *debut* as an actor. Mr. Phelps will be the "Mephistopheles" to Mr. Harrison's "Faust."

THIRD EDITION

EXECUTIONS.

Frank Ferris, the New York Wife Murderer, Hung To-day.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Frank Ferris, or Ferras, the wife murderer, was executed in the Tombs Jail-yard this morning, about 11 o'clock. Ferris bid his children "good-bye" yesterday, and warned them to beware of bad company and ardent spirits.

THE WIFE MURDERER FERRAS.

History of his Crime—A Horrible Recital.

Frank Ferras, alias Francisco Ferrero, but usually called Ferris, will positively be hanged to-morrow in the yard of the Tombs prison. Mr. William F. Kintzing, his counsel, has been to Albany, where he made such efforts as duty seemed to require for the prisoner; but Governor Fenton declined to interfere. We give the following account of the murderer, with the circumstances which preceded his crime:—

FACTS PRECEDING THE MURDER.

Mary Ferras, the wife of the prisoner, a hard-working, industrious woman, with three children, occupied the top floor of a teaement house at No. 31 James street, in the Fourth Ward, in the summer of 1864. The prisoner was a man of very intemperate habits, and very brutal in his treatment of his family. A few months before the murder Ferras made an assault upon his wife with an axe, from the effects of which she nearly lost her life. She recovered; but being in constant fear, she had her husband arrested by advice of her friends, for having attempted to kill her. He was convicted and sent to Blackwell's Island.

THE CRIME CONTEMPLATED.

After his release, which was a day or two before the 9th of September, 1864, when this murder took place, he went in search of his wife, and found her home still at No. 31 James street, but she was not there, being employed for the day elsewhere. He left, and went around to a number of places at which his wife used to work, in order to find her. At several of these places, after being told that she was not there, Ferras fell down upon his knees, according to the testimony subsequently taken, and looking upward, swore by the Virgin Mary "that he would kill his wife Mary, before 9 o'clock that night—no funning."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MURDER.

After this, and before evening, he returned to the rooms of his wife, in James street, and taking a large knife, sharpened it on the curb-stone in front of the house. Mrs. Ferras had not reached home, and he went away. At about 7 o'clock she came from her work, and the inmates of the house informed her that Ferras was out of prison, repeating the threats he had made. She was much frightened, and by advice she went to her room, took her bed, and brought it down into a friend's room on the second floor. She then gave her three little children, the youngest a babe, their supper, and put them to bed.

About 8 o'clock Ferras returned to the house. Finding his wife at home, he procured a large hatchet or axe, and going to her room broke open the door with the axe. Finding she was not there, he began to chop up the furniture. Mrs. Ferras, hearing the noise, and desiring to save her goods, took a candle, and went up to him.

MRS. FERRAS KILLED.

The door was heard to shut; a few words passed, and Mrs. Ferras, putting her head out of the window, screamed "Murder!" "Watch!" This call brought a police officer from the street. He ran to Ferras' room, in company with the inmates of the house. The door was closed, and barred by means of an iron rod inside. Ferras opened the door, after the officer had threatened to break it down. Mrs. Ferras was found lying dead upon the floor, her skull cut open with an axe, and her brains scattered about. The axe lay by her side covered with blood, and there was also a large knife which had been used upon her head; other wounds were found upon her body. Ferras had on no clothing but his drawers and shirt. These were bloody. He was asked why he had killed his wife, to which he made no reply.

He was taken into custody, and committed to answer the charge. He had kept his oath; his wife was dead before 9 o'clock.

THE DEFENSE AND THE VERDICT.

The defense on the trial in the Court of General Sessions, as set up by William F. Kintzing, Jr., his counsel upon the trial, A. Oakey Hall, R. C. Hutchings, and Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appearing for the people, was insanity. The evidence, however, failed to support it. The District Attorney called as witnesses Drs. Simmons and Hedeman, who swore the prisoner was perfectly sane; they had been in daily contact with him ever since his incarceration, and never noticed any evidence of insanity. He had been used in the prison as a tier boy.

The jury, after a short deliberation, convicted Ferras of murder. His counsel could not struggle successfully against the facts. Ferras was sentenced by Recorder Hoffman to be executed upon the 14th of April following. Mr. Kintzing obtained a writ of error and stay of execution from the Appellate Court; but upon review both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals affirmed the conviction, serving, however, as a respite to the prisoner of sixteen months. Whereupon Ferras was resentenced to be hanged the 17th of August. In consequence of the efforts of his counsel, the Governor reprieved Ferras until the 19th of October.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 18th.*

INTERVIEW WITH HIS CHILDREN.

At the request of the prisoner, Sheriff Kelly sent for his three children yesterday afternoon. One, a boy, "Billy," almost eleven years of age, and the second, a girl, Mary Ann, aged about eight years, are his step-children, and are under the charge of the brothers and sisters in the Catholic Reformatory. His own child, a boy, "Joey," is a bright little fellow, five years of age. The three children were brought to the Tombs last evening about 8 o'clock, and were confronted with the condemned man, who was quietly smoking a cigar, seated near the stove in the hall-way on the ground floor. The step-children were the first to arrive. As they entered he rose hurriedly and advanced towards them with open arms, and kneeling down on the floor before them, covered their faces with his kisses, muttering, as the tears rolled down his cheeks, "My poor Billy, my poor Mary Ann." Looking quickly about him, he noticed that his own child was not present, and then stood upright, a look of anguish passing across his countenance. "Oh, you are not going to keep that dear child away, are you? I must see him." The little fellow soon entered, and the father was on his knees in an instant, hugging the child in his arms, calling him by various terms of endearment. He then sat down, and taking him upon his knee, gazed at him fondly. "Don't you know me, my sweet little boy?" he exclaimed. The child turned up its beseeching blue eyes to the eager face of the unfortunate man, and smiled—such a smile as only children can, and only a father knows the sweetness. Again and again was the little fellow drawn to the father's heart, while the poor man now wept with sorrow at the prospect of parting, and again laughed at the sight of the child, who returned his caresses. "Who broke your little back?" he asked, as he passed his hand over the hump that showed where the child had been injured. "Who did it? won't you tell me?" The child made no answer. "There's a lady, my child, who wants to take care of you, where you'll see nobody drunk." The burden of the man's mind seemed to be that Alice, his sister-in-law, whom he threatened to visit four months after he is dead, was the cause of his child's being deformed, and that she was not a proper guardian for him. This was the more evident when he exclaimed, as the boy Billy stood beside him, "Billy, go to see your cousins and Mrs. Kane, but don't go to see Alice, for you know that had it not been for her your mother would have been living now; you know what she did." As the children were about to depart he gave each one some currency and the pictures which he had hung up on the walls of his cell. To the little girl he gave his rosary, and then made them all kneel down and say a prayer with him, the tiny voices of the little ones mingling with the deep buss of the condemned. Throughout the interview the children did not seem to understand the awful situation of their father, though the boy "Billy" showed a sullenness that betokened a recollection of the manner in which he was deprived of his mother. As the children left they were each embraced in turn by Ferras, who said as they left:—"God bless you, my dear pets; God bless you."

A STRANGE REQUEST—THE GALLOWS.

About 11 o'clock last night, shortly after his children had gone, Ferras asked permission to see the gallows upon which he was to be hung. The request startled the keepers, but it was granted. As he stood looking at the cross-beam he puffed away at his cigar in a nonchalant manner, and asked Mr. Finley, the night keeper, who stood at his side, "Where is the rope?" Having been shown the hole through which it was to pass, he turned on his heel and said quietly, "Well, that's all I want to see." He then walked around the yard, looking up carelessly at the moon and stars, smoking the meanwhile. He was then conducted into the building. This unnatural conduct of Ferras surprised even his keepers, who are used to scenes that make other people's blood chill with terror. In fact, Finley, who has witnessed nineteen executions during his stewardship at the Tombs, says Ferras is the first condemned man he ever saw willing to gaze upon his own gallows through mere curiosity. Up to 11 o'clock the prisoner, although expressing himself resigned to the will of heaven, and willing to die, showed none of those signs which one would expect to find in a man who had seen the sun set for the last time of his life. He seems foreign to all sense of terror, and to say that he fully realized last night the terrible event of the morrow would be far from the truth. A more stolid indifference was never shown by any man who was ever prepared for the death of a felon in this city. The prisoner is well guarded, Deputy Sheriffs George Coffin, Thomas Smith, James Egan, and George G. Cadmus being in constant attendance on the culprit.—*New York World to-day.*

The Execution of the Would-be Murderer of the Russian Emperor.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 15th, ult., in the *Nord*, gives some interesting details of the execution of Karakozow:—I have this instant returned from the execution of the would-be regicide. A notice in the papers yesterday informed the public that the execution would take place this morning at 7 o'clock, in the great square of Smolensk, at the end of Vasili Ostrof. I was there at half-past 6 o'clock. There was already a crowd of perhaps more than 50,000. Many carriages were standing in the neighboring streets. In the middle of the square a gallows was erected, and not far from it a pillory, with a platform at about the height of a man. At a few minutes before 7 the cart arrived, escorted by a picket of cavalry, with the condemned seated on a raised bench, so that every one could see him. He was dressed in black, and had his back to the horses. On his breast was a label with the words "Karakozow, regicide." His arms were tied behind his back, and he was livid. Getting out of the cart he stumbled, but the executioners' assistants sustained him. After a few steps he seemed to recover himself, and walked firmly to the pillory. The crowd was attentive and silent. I heard some peasants and workmen say:—"The wretch has deserved it. May God pardon him, but he ought to die." A Secretary of the Senate, in full uniform, approached the condemned and read the sentence in a distinct and audible voice. Karakozow listened attentively, his head was at first bent down to the left in a listening attitude, and then fell over to the right as if he could hardly sustain it. When the reading of the sentence was concluded, a priest advanced to the criminal with a crucifix in his hands. Karakozow kissed the cross very devoutly, fell down on his knees, and received the benediction of the priest.

He then bowed to the people in every direction. Several voices were heard to say, 'May God pardon him!' The two executioners then bandaged his eyes and covered him with a shroud, which they had some little difficulty in putting on. He was then conducted from the pillory to the gallows. The cord was placed round his neck, and at a signal from the head of the police he was launched into eternity. His death was instantaneous. At 7½ the body was taken down and placed in a black coffin. The crowd dispersed, calm, silent, and reflecting.

The Baltimore Police Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—Governor Swann has summoned the Police Commissioners to answer the charges made against them by the committee appointed by the conservatives of this city. The notices were served last night, requiring their presence at Annapolis on Monday next.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 19.—The steamer *Commerce*, which sailed on the 11th instant from Charleston, bound to New York, put into Norfolk yesterday short of coal. She was four days north of Hatteras, and experienced a succession of heavy northeast gales. On Tuesday she spoke the schooner *B. M. Hawkins*, from New York for Charleston.

Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19th.—Gold is quoted to-day, at noon, at 148.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The Cotton Market is dull at 40@42c. for midd ings. Flour has advanced 5@10c. for State; sales of 13 500 barrels at $8 25@12 10 for State; $10 60@13 60 for Ohio; $8 25@11 40 for Western; and $12@16 50 for Southern. Wheat is 1@2c better; the sales are small. Corn is 1c better; 80,000 bush. sold at 99@1 01. Whisky steady.

NEWS FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

The Editor of the "Salt Lake Vidette" Beaten by Mormons, and Ordered to Leave the City—Indian Outrages, Etc.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 18.—The Denver *News* publishes the following extract from a private letter to Captain Cochran:—

We learn that Mr. Weston, editor of the Salt Lake *Union Vidette*, was taken by the Mormons on the night of the 3d inst., and severely beaten, and given six hours to leave the city, and take with him several prominent Gentiles. Mr. Weston refuses to leave, and denounces Mormonism in the bitterest terms. From the frequent occurrence of outrages by the Mormons on the Gentiles, serious trouble may be looked for.

Letters from Puebla to Denver apply for arms and ammunition for protection against the Ute Indians, who are reported to have killed fifteen persons and made prisoners of one family.

MARYLAND CAMP-MEETING OUTRAGE.

Report of the Freedmen's Bureau Investigating Committee.

BALTIMORE, October 18.—The Freedmen's Bureau has concluded its investigation of the outrage on the camp-meeting at Shipley's Woods, and the following is the result:—

BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, ETC., HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BALTIMORE, Maryland, October 13, 1866.—To Major-General O. O. Howard, Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau, Washington—General:—In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to report that I have carefully examined into the cause and origin of the riot which occurred on the night of the 30th of August, 1866, at a camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Shipley's Woods, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. More than forty witnesses have been examined at this office, including prominent ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, many of the tent-holders and many of the colored people themselves, as well as strangers accidently present. By the evidence it appears that for a long series of years the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in the habit of holding camp-meetings on the ground named above, at which it was the universal custom for colored people to attend; that on this occasion the colored people were present as usual, and had their camping ground assigned to them by proper officers appointed for the purpose of selecting a camping ground for both white and colored persons; that the camp-meeting was more than usually quiet and orderly until the last night of the meeting; that the meeting on the night of the 30th of August was one of more than usual solemnity and impressiveness, and that the riot was instigated by a number of white men making an attack upon colored people while in the act of prayer, evidently with the view of involving the whites engaged in camp-meeting in a riot. This fact is shown from the white rioters always retreating within the circle of the white people's tents when pursued by the negroes, and also by threats against the white ministers. It is shown conclusively by the evidence that the negroes acted only in self-defense, and left the ground entirely when advised to do so by the white preachers, thus leaving their tents and goods to be destroyed and burned by white rioters. From a careful reading of the whole testimony it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the riot was premeditated, and that the object of the riot was—first, an attack upon the colored people, and second, a deliberate attempt to break up the camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church on account of the alleged anti-slavery sentiments of its ministers and members.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. GREGORY,

Bvt. Major-Gen Vols., Assist. Commissioner.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Rail Torn Up and a Train Thrown From the Track—One Person Killed and Several Wounded—Reward for the Murderers.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 18.—Yesterday morning, about half-past 2 o'clock, as the Express train for New York, on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was passing a curve three and a half miles the other side of Union, about 33 miles from Meadville, it ran off the track and plunged down an embankment 30 feet high. The engine, baggage car, two passenger cars, and two sleeping coaches went down, and were badly damaged. A number of persons were hurt. Mr. C. F. Matthews, of Elmira, N. Y., was instantly killed, his skull being crushed in. Mr. A. D. White, the conductor, of Meadville, was injured.

Mrs. Bell, residing near Cincinnati, Ohio, who was on her wedding tour, was slightly injured, and one man belonging in Jamestown, N. Y., had his arm broken and was injured about the head and throat. The other injuries were all slight. An operator and a telegraph repairer of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who were upon the train, immediately cut the wire and sent a despatch to Meadville; upon the receipt of which a locomotive was sent to the spot, having on board General D. McLaren, Superintendent of the road, and Dr. John F. Ray, surgeon. The wounded were all cared for, and part of them sent to Corry, about twelve miles distant. The rest were brought to Meadville. General McLaren made an examination of the track where the accident occurred, and found that the rail had been removed from the track upon the inside of the curve, the removal of which had caused the accident.

The rail was found near the middle of the track, not battered in the least, while all its neighbors showed signs of thumping and banging from the car-wheels. The spikes which had fastened the removed rail were missing. Every indication proved that the accident was the result of malice on the part of some persons unknown. The Company are determined to thoroughly investigate the matter, and have offered a reward of $2000 for the apprehension of the scoundrel, besides employing a detective to ferret out all of the circumstances of the case. Mr. Matthews was the first passenger ever killed on the Atlantic and Great Western Road. His body was taken in charge by the Freemasons of this city, he being a member of the fraternity, and kept in their hall till the news could be sent to his relatives. A nephew arrived in town last night, and took his remains to Elmira to-day. A coroner's inquest upon his body returned a verdict in accordance with the facts stated above.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—The Court was occupied to-day in the disposition of desertion cases.

City vs. Sherry. Mrs. Sherry stated that she had four children, the eldest thirteen years of age, and the youngest eight years old. She said that her husband left her about seven years ago. He once came back to her, and remained with her about three weeks only. She said that she had no one but herself to depend upon, and that she could not possibly support herself and four children with her needle alone.

Her husband has lately been conductor on a street car, receiving $2 25 per day. He is also a carpenter by trade. He stated that he had at different times given his wife money; that since he left she would have him arrested, and thrown out of every situation he had been able to get. The Court, after hearing the statements of both husband and wife, conducted to make an order of $6 per week for the support of the wife and children.

City vs. Jackson. Mrs. Jackson stated that she had been married to her present husband about fifteen or sixteen years; that she had four children, the eldest thirteen years of age and the youngest one and a half years of age. She said that her husband was addicted to the use of liquor, and that he had frequently come home intoxicated and had at such times treated her in a most shameful manner. She said he had not supported her for seven years, and had on several occasions taken away her wearing apparel. He is a laborer, and gets $2 25 per day.

Jackson stated that he had often sent her sufficient sums of money for herself and family, amounting altogether to $1500.

The Court continued the matter till next Saturday.

City vs. Mitchell. The wife stated that she had been married eight years; that he had often abused, and had even struck her; that he treated her so badly that she was compelled to leave him; she had two children to support. Upon being questioned by the Court, both parties expressed their willingness to live together, and were accordingly allowed to go home together.

City vs. Smith. This case was heard some time ago, and an order for $4 per week was made. Smith failed to comply with this order, and was again brought in to-day. The wife stated that her little children were in a most deplorable condition. The husband is a glassblower, and can make from $12 to $24. The Court made an order of $7. Smith said he could not possibly pay this much; but the Court thought he could, and placed him in custody until he should do so.

City vs. Walker. Mrs. Walker stated that she had been married two and a half years, and had no children; that her husband had left her several times, and had while with her treated her very badly. He is by trade an engineer on the river, and received wages of $55 per month. Walker's witnesses testified that he was always a very kind husband, and that he had done all he possibly could for her support, but that the trouble was caused by the parents-in-law.

For the present the Court made an order of $5 per week.

City vs. Jordan. The wife in this case said that she had been married 12 years and had no children; that her husband left her some two years ago, and has not, for a year and more, done anything for her support. He is an undertaker by trade, and makes $15 per week.

The husband said that the improper conduct of his wife compelled him to leave her.

The Court made an order of $5.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—Samuel Evans vs. Max. Cress. An action on a bond. Verdict for plaintiff, $87 20.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, October 19, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was more doing. Old 5-20s sold at 114⅛@115, an advance of 1/4; and 7-30s at 105⅝@106, for June and July; 99⅜ was bid for 10-40s; and 112⅜ for 6s of 1881. City loans continue in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100, an advance of ⅛.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 31⅞@31¾, an advance of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32⅜@32½, an advance of ⅛; 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 59½ for Norristown; 58 for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 65½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 57 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 15½, a slight advance; 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 54½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 11 for Lombard and South.

Bank shares continue in good request for investment at full prices. Central National sold at 130; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 134; 230 was bid for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 33 for Mechanics', 33 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 72 for Bank of Commerce; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 66 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 28, a decline of ⅛, and Susquehanna at 14¾@15, an advance of ⅛. 36¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 123 for Morris Canal preferred; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 149; 11 A. M., 148⅞; 12 M., 148⅛; 1 P. M., 148⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Cata pf	31	200 sh Reading	58
100 sh do	b5 31¼		

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 U S 5-20s 65 coup	108¼	300 sh Ocean	5⅛
$5000 do 1862	115	100 sh Susq Can	b30 14¼
$500 do 1862	114⅛	100 sh Ph & E	b60 32⅛
$10000 U S 7 30s June	105⅞	100 sa do	c 32⅛
$2000 do	106	200 sh do	s30wn 32⅛
$2200 City 6s new	100	200 sh Cata pf	ls 31⅛
$7000 Leh 6s '84	92½	100 sh do	b30 31⅛
$1000 E & A 6s '89	99	100 sh do	31⅛
$15000 Vt Cent 2d m	41½	100 sh do	b60 31⅛
$1000 Susq Cal bds	65	100 sh do	b30 31⅛
$7000 do lots	65⅛	100 sh do	b5 31⅛
$260 do scrip	64⅛	5 sh Cen Nat	130
$700 do	64⅛	18 sh F and M Bk	134
$2000 Elmira 8s	67	100 sh Bank & Bro Pet	10
8 sh Sch Nav	28	200 sh Clinton	69
100 sh C & A scrip	45⅛	100 sh Hest R	s60 15⅛
10 sh Pa R R	57⅛	500 sh Fulton Coal	5⅛
47 sh do d b lots	57⅛		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113¼@113⅜; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 115@115¼; do., 1864, 110¼@111¼; do., 1865, 108¼@108⅜; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅜@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106¼@107; do., 2d series, 106@106¼; do., 3d series, 106@106¼. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 113¼@114¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 148¼@149; Silver ⅜ and ⅛, 141; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16⅞; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do. August, 1864, 15⅜; do., October, 1864, 14⅜; do. December, 1864, 13⅛; do., May, 1865, 11⅛; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9⅜; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, October 19.—The receipts and stocks of Flour continue extremely small, and prices, particularly of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, have a decided upward tendency. About 1000 bbls. were taken by the home consumers at $7 75@8 75 for superfine, $9@12 for old stock and fresh ground extras, $12 50@13 75 for Northwestern extra family, the latter rate an advance of 25c. ₱ bbl; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13 50@14 50, and fancy brands at $15@16 50, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $7 ₱ bbl. 1200 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal sold on private terms.

There is a steady demand for Wheat, and prices are firmly maintained, but the offerings are very small. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 90@3 1o, and a car load of fair white at $3 13. Rye is in good request, with sales of 2000 bushels Western on private terms, and 700 bushels at $1 30. Corn is moderately active at fair prices. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at $1 10@1 12, and 6000 bushels Western mixed, to arrive, afloat, at $1 08@1 09. Oats are scarce, and held firmly. Sales of new Southern at 59@60 cents.

No sales of Barley or Malt were reported.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 41, and Ohio at $2 43@2 44.

—The Colonial Government of South Australia is endeavoring to introduce the cultivation of the tea plant. For this purpose the sum of £50 has been spent in the purchase of tea trees in China. Some of these will be planted in the Colonial botanical gardens belonging to the Government, and the rest distributed amongst the settlers. It is thought that this attempt will be successful, more particularly as there are a great number of Chinese settlers in Australia who are perfectly acquainted with the manner of cultivating the tea trees.

—A strange accident occurred a short time since at Dudley Castle, England. A young man named Alfred Spiller, aged nineteen, whilst returning to Birmingham with his father and brother, stopped a moment before the shaft of an old mine in order to light his pipe. The moment he lighted a lucifer match a loud detonation was heard, the shaft of the mine was filled with rubbish, and the young man disappeared. After a long search the body of the unfortunate youth was discovered, horribly mutilated, at the bottom of the mine.

—The *Siecle* states that the following curious phenomenon lately occurred at St. Denis:—The Seine having inundated all the meadows near the river, the gudgeons, who are very fond of insects, invaded by thousands the grass, which was under water, to feed upon them. The subsiding of the water having

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The South and the Constitutional Amendment.

From the Times.

Our intelligence from the Southern States shows that an effort will be made to array the Southern people against the Constitutional amendment upon a point of honor. Wade Hampton's speech was an effort in this direction. Governor Humphreys' message to the Legislature of Mississippi, of which we gave a full synopsis by telegraph, appeals to the same sentiment, and aims to produce the same result. And our correspondents in the South write that the general sentiment of the people is hostile to the amendment, because they think it is calculated to humiliate and degrade them.

We shall regret it most profoundly, if these efforts should prove successful. Nothing, in our judgment, could be more disastrous to the whole country, and especially to the Southern States, than such a result. They are sacrificing their substantial interests to a false idea of their own dignity and honor. They are repeating the very mistake which dragged them into the Rebellion and overwhelmed them in ruin. Wade Hampton is the very last man whose advice they can afford to follow, for he is a type of the very class whose advice betrayed them to their ruin. The Southern people were made to believe, by him and others like him, that their honor was at stake, that they were insulted by the National Government, and that self respect forbade their submission. They had no injury to complain of; they could point to no tangible and positive wrong they had suffered; but their *honor* would not permit them to submit longer to the control of the National Government. And under this false and fatal advice they plunged into rebellion, with the result they have now so much reason to deplore.

They are in danger of repeating this blunder, with the same disastrous results. They are very likely again to sacrifice their substantial interests to a false idea of "chivalry." Wade Hampton, in his speech, longs for the counsel and advice of the Rhetts and the Yanceys and the old leaders of the South, and deplores their loss. Nothing could be more fatal to the South than the return of such men, and such sentiments as theirs, to ascendancy. One would think the Southern people had suffered enough at their hands, and that they would now be ready to consult their own interests, their substantial welfare, rather than the passions and resentments which these men always invoked.

Wade Hampton insists that immediate restoration to political power was one of the terms on which the South capitulated. He represents the cessation of hostilities, on the part of the South as having been purchased by negotiation. The surrender of the Southern armies, he says, was the result of a compact—the South agreeing to surrender on condition of a full amnesty and instant return to political power in the Union—and he now arraigns the Government for its breach of faith. Nothing could be more utterly unfounded than this pretense—nor could anything be better calculated to arouse the intense hostility of the North than such a claim. The South did not capitulate on conditions of any sort. It surrendered because it was unable longer to resist. Its armies could no longer keep the field. They were utterly defeated, and surrendered, as a matter of necessity, without political conditions or terms of any sort. Both Grant and Sherman refused to accept any but an unconditional and absolute surrender; and although both those great leaders granted very liberal and magnanimous terms to the armies in the field, it was not as the price of surrender, nor did they enter into any stipulation as to the political status of the Southern States. If the South press this view of the case, and insist upon political power as having been pledged as the price of surrender, their claim will be repudiated as arrogant and false.

We agree that the Government stands pledged to recognize the Southern States as in the Union; but the pledge was given to the loyal States, and not to those in rebellion. It is due to those who fought the battle of the Union, that the pledge should be redeemed. And if the South had abandoned the contest when these declarations were first made, it would have had a strong claim to immediate recognition and restoration to power. But it scouted and scorned them, and it continued the war just as long as it could keep an army in the field. When it was absolutely and thoroughly conquered, when its armies were defeated and either killed or routed, when it was utterly impossible to continue the war any longer then, and not till then it surrendered; but it is absurd to claim credit for what it could not help, and demand a reward for laying down its arms after they had been wrested from its hands.

If the Southern people propose to push their claims in the temper evinced, and on the grounds put forth by Wade Hampton in the speech referred to, they will find their contest hopeless. No such claims will be conceded for a moment. Their complaints of a breach of faith are utterly without foundation. Their surrender was absolute and unconditional; and whatever rights may be theirs in the General Government, come from the restrictions imposed upon that Government by the Constitution, and not from any terms or conditions stipulated as the price of their surrender. They can gain nothing by pressing claims on that ground. They will only arouse the indignation and resentment of the people of the North by so doing, and confirm their distrust of the spirit and temper of the Southern people. They can have no worse advisers than those who appeal to a false sense of honor, and strive to make them believe they have been cheated and betrayed by the leaders of the armies to whom their surrender was made.

The Emperor of the French—His Declining Influence.

From the Herald.

Napoleon is now no longer the man he was. There are many things which indicate that the good genius which has hitherto stood so faithfully by him is gradually leaving him to his own resources. Fortune, whatever the cause, is less propitious than formerly. For the last eighteen years he has occupied a more conspicuous place in the eye of the world than any man living in the same period. The part which he has had to play in the drama of his time—a part in some sense self-selected, but in some sense also forced upon him—has been great and hazardous, but his worst enemies cannot refuse to admit that he has played it with singular ability and success. His administration of the affairs of France, notwithstanding many adverse influences, has raised that nation to a height of prosperity and greatness rivalling, if not surpassing, the dazzle and magnificence of the First Empire. No great movement has taken place in Europe since 1848 with which he has not been directly or indirectly connected, and in no single instance, till within a recent period, has he spoken without effect or exerted his influence in vain.

Since the days of Oliver Cromwell no ruler has so firmly grasped the reins of power or infused such vigor into every department of Government. Nor has the Emperor found scope for the exercise of his faculties in one direction only. He has appeared but once at the head of his army on the field of battle; but his success on that occasion, in the estimation of many, warranted the belief that in other circumstances it might be possible for him to rival even the brilliant military reputation of his uncle. Nor has he failed to obtain distinction in the world of letters. Not to speak of his earlier works, of which competent critics speak in terms of commendation, his "Life of Julius Cæsar," so far as it has gone, must be regarded, with all its faults, as a marvel of industry and talent. How such a man, in such circumstances, could find time and convenience to prosecute such a task, it is difficult to conceive. Success, in fact, since 1848 has been inseparable from his name.

There is a tide, however, in the affairs of men; and to all human appearance that critical period has arrived in the history of Napoleon III. Whether his good genius has grown weary and impatient because of continuous and excessive effort, we know not; but it is abundantly manifest, whatever the cause, the change has come. The Emperor is not what he was. Failure follows failure in rapid succession, and evidence accumulates upon evidence to show that his calculations are at fault. He has not yet given up his favorite game, but his movements on the political chess board are no longer made by the same unerring hand. It was no doubt a sufficiently tempting thought to become the founder in the New World of a great Latin empire. It would give form to his favorite doctrine of Cæsarism. It would have the effect, besides of counteracting the growing influence of the great Anglo-Saxon family. In giving shape to this thought, however, he overlooked two most important and vital truths:—First, that institutions are rarely successfully superinduced upon a people; and secondly, that the influences which had made the Anglo-Saxon family what it is, and the elements of character which those influences had gradually formed, were wholly wanting to the Latin races. Of the folly of his Mexican enterprise the Emperor is himself already fully convinced. It was natural enough, too, for a Bonaparte to "detest" the treaties of 1815, and to declare, as he did, in that famous speech which heralded the German war, that the time had come for the fresh rectification of frontiers and the rearrangement of European territory. It is difficult to believe that the announcement was made for any other purpose than to flatter French pride and to encourage French ambition. The result of the German contest has been sufficiently humiliating. The treaties of 1815 have been flung to the winds of heaven; but without the aid of France. Frontiers have been rectified; but Napoleon has not been consulted. The map of Europe has been recast; but France remains what it was. And who would have believed six months ago that the all-powerful Emperor of the French would have patiently endured a rebuff at the hands of the Prussian Government? Nor can it be said that matters have been mended by this recent manifesto. It is a dull mind that cannot penetrate the cloud of sophistry with which it is veiled, and perceive that it has no other object than to gloss over a defeat which cannot be concealed and soothe the irritated feelings of a people whose ambition cannot be gratified. And what shall we say of his present wretched Mexican muddle and of his miserable attitude towards Rome? Clearly the old decisive will is wanting. Hesitation and uncertainty are everywhere. Whether it is that the state of the Emperor's health is rendering him more accessible to the influence of weaker minds we know not, but certain it is that his good genius is less faithful than of old, and that the tide of his fortunes has turned.

Two Astrologers.

From the Tribune.

The *World* said the other day, "Now, it only needs to recall what a slight percentage on the total vote of this great State shifts a heavy majority, to expose the radical game of 'brag.' One year ago, General Barlow received 301,055 votes, and General Slocum 273,198, a Republican majority of 27,857. Barlow's vote was less than 52½ per cent. of the total poll; Slocum's was more than 47½ per cent. of the total poll. In other words, the radicals carried the State by less than 2½ per cent. of the entire vote. Therefore, Hoffman and Pruyn have only to gain over and above Slocum's vote, which was not a full Democratic vote, less than 5 per cent. of the Republican vote, to be elected Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York. If anybody doubts, etc. etc."

In reading this, we are reminded of the *Anima Astrologiæ* of old Bonatus, to whose accurate prophecies the statistical arguments of the *World* bear the closest resemblance. With all the gravity of that journal, the astrologer said: —"As once I sought the revolution of a year, I found Mars in the fifth degree beyond the Cusp of the Angle of the Earth in Capricorn, South Latitude; which signified the killing of the Roman Emperor; and acquainted him with it, for his Court was at Grossieni, and I at Forliri; and it was found that Pandulsus de Farsenella, and Theobaldus Franciscus, and divers others of the Secretaries, had conspired to slay him; and none of his own astrologers observed it, because they did not believe that Mars was in an Angle, for he was 4 degrees beyond the Cusp, and 58 minutes in their opinion."

However, the Emperor was not killed, and Hoffman won't be elected.

The Social Science Congress.

From the Tribune.

The association formed some years ago in England for the promotion of Social Science is vindicating its claim to be ranked among those philanthropic institutions which are the glory of the present age. At first decried and ridiculed by those who have little or no sympathy with any movement looking to the amelioration of man's condition by moral agencies, it has steadily pursued its course of usefulness, until now it occupies a position in which it extorts the respectful acknowledgments of its former opponents. Even the London *Times* has ceased to be cynical towards it; and that journal sneers no longer at the men for whom in former times it had no kinder word than to describe them as weak-minded individuals, whose knight-errantry in the cause of reform was redeemed from utter contempt only by the benevolence of the motives that prompted them to action. The association has conquered esteem; and the English press now speaks of it in the language of unqualified praise. The Congress this year appears to have opened under the most favorable auspices, and the proceedings promise to be fruitful in usefulness of a substantial kind. The inaugural address of the President, the Earl of Shaftesbury, was of the most practical character—wide-reaching in its views, sound in the principles enunciated, and imbued largely with the noble spirit of Christian benevolence.

Lord Brougham's address on the second day was scarcely inferior to the President's; and several papers of great value, on a variety of subjects of the highest importance, had been read before the Congress. The aims of the Association are of a lofty kind. To spread the blessings of popular education; to discourage and repress vice and crime; to soften the rigors of law, without weakening its terrors to evil-doers; to mitigate, as far as possible, the hardships of a life of manual labor, and at the same time stimulate industry; to teach the poor providence and thrift; to disseminate useful information on commerce and trade; to promote international amity and peace; and to give the utmost practicable effect to the great doctrine of human brotherhood—these are among the worthy objects it proposes to accomplish.

Every lover of his race—every intelligent laborer in the cause of civilization—will rejoice in its growing success, for, in the best sense of the expression, it is cosmopolitan in its character. It is already receiving valuable contributions from this country, and, in the good work in which it is engaged, America—never backward in enterprises of philanthropy—will render substantial aid.

Horace Greeley as a Hen.

From the World.

Horace Greeley long ago brought his turnip patch into literature. He has now introduced his poultry yard into politics. He literally cackles over the legislative nominations of his party for the current year; but, being just as irrational in his capacity of hen as he usually has been in his capacity of human being, he cackles over that which would be cause of sorrow and silence to every rooster and to every rooster's mate of principle and spirit.

What barn-yard bird of common intelligence would proclaim to the world the fact of her laying an addled egg? Yet this Horace Greeley does; not hesitating to speak of two-thirds and more of the last year's Republican legislators of New York as "bad eggs." There is a story of a child who wept bitterly at the notion of becoming an angel after death. She did not want, she said, "to lose all her nice clothes and wear feathers like a hen!" It would be well for H. G. to imitate this infant, and content himself with his role of *animal amabile*; not indeed, that his taste in the toilet has ever received much popular commendation, but because for a hen which, out of eighty-nine eggs, lays sixty-four bad ones, the veriest dunghill cock might well refuse to crow. And this is just the proportion of ovarian failures conceded by H. G. when he declares in the *Tribune* that the Republican "bad eggs" in the last House "have been set aside by their constituencies."

What confidence in the future can rationally be felt by such a bungling fowl as this? The very names of the new-laid eggs which H. G. now so noisily beseeches the good people of New York to hatch into legislative bantams are fatal. Shutt, Brush, Tarbox, Burrow, Buck, Pool, Scawinger, and Duntz! Out of such eggs as these, what sort of chickens can be expected to emerge, pipping the shell, and feebly crooning their cry for crumbs? It were in vain were all Egypt imposed upon them, one vast Eccaleobion; the result would be the same,

"Nascitur ridiculus *peep!*"

An old saw bids the wise forbear to "put all their eggs in one basket;" but when the most of one's eggs are such as these of H. G., it is well they should all be carried in one old white hat for the better convenience of smashing them. Now that the hen which laid them has published their character, the Empire State will drop on them such a solid majority as will reduce them "in a jiffy" to a more uneatable omelette than any Signor Blitz ever turned out of a country gentleman's brand-new beaver.

Dickinson College.

From the New York Methodist.

Dickinson College at this juncture calls loudly for the earnest, interested activity and the enlarged liberality of her sons, her friends, and the whole Methodist population within the bounds of the two Baltimore, the Philadelphia, and the New Jersey Conferences. For a number of years this noble and useful institution has been most unfortunately situated. Standing on the very line of strife between bitterly hostile opinions, her patronizing territory, half slave and half free, her Board of Trustees therefore divided in feeling on the most vital issues of the day, harmony, except on the surface, was impossible. As the war drew on, this state of things necessarily grew worse and worse, and the alienation in Virginia and in portions of Maryland became complete.

It might have been expected that the interest on the other side of the line would increase in proportion to this alienation of the disloyal, but such interest has not shown itself in any tangible form. While other Methodist colleges have received liberal gifts and bequests, Dickinson is still unendowed, and seriously and painfully crippled. The members of the faculty are living on little more than half the salaries nominally awarded them, and even that pittance is eked out by collections taken in the churches. Now is the time to endow Dickinson College—now, or, as we fear and believe, *never*.

We would affectionately but solemnly remind the Church within the patronizing conferences of the vast importance of educational institutions under the control of Christianity. The Church of Christ dare not leave the higher education of the people in the hands of the *world*. Learning must come to our children, and to the children of the republic, shaped and seasoned with Christianity; and the great Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest in the land, is bound to do her share of the work. She will neglect it at her great peril. She must not forget that the colleges of the country send their graduates down into the academies and inferior schools, and thus impregnate the whole culture and life of the nation; that the great majority of the men who occupy the highest civil and political positions of the country are from these same colleges, and that no Church can even reasonably hope to retain its own young men if other denominations are permitted to educate them.

Of this work, Dickinson, since it came into our hands, in spite of all disadvantages, has done a creditable share. Our fathers, men of repute among us, many of whom have now entered into their rest, have handed the institution down to us. They left in it their toil and care and prayers and sacrifices, and never dreamed that what they so cheerfully began in their poverty could possibly be abandoned or neglected by their sons, when rich and increased in goods. Besides the noble men who founded it as a Methodist institution, there were others who wrought in its lecture-rooms, whose memory is as ointment poured forth, the mention of whose names ought to revive dormant attachments and to shame our coldness. Robert Emory, one of the purest and grandest young men the country has had, wore his life out in the service of Dickinson College. His whole brief but glorious activity is identified with its history. Merritt Caldwell, another of the Church's noblest sons, lived and died there, and he that turns his back on Dickinson College, and refuses now to stretch out a liberal hand to save it, forgets—slights—the memory and labors of the honored dead. We forbear to mention the names of the living; the bare allusion will recall them to the mind of the Church, and make the heart of many an old pupil to glow with sweet memories as he reads.

In our opinion Dickinson is in danger. This centenary year must see her endowed and started off in a new, free, unembarrassed career, or she must prove a disastrous failure. Has there not been disgrace enough of this sort to Methodism? Remember Troy University. Methodist hope and enterprise built it, and Methodist something else permitted it to slide into the hands of the Romanists. The halls that for a while sheltered the children of Wesley, and witnessed their simple devotions, and were pledged to fit them for Protestant and Methodist usefulness, are now the class-rooms of superstition, places for telling beads and hearing auricular confessions. We pity the Methodist people of Troy. The monument of their failure is ever before them; it looks down upon them from the greatest height of their city.

Shall not the Methodists stop here? Will they not say that this shall be the very last instance of such lamentable disgrace? Or will the Methodists of the two Baltimore, the Philadelphia, and the New Jersey Conferences permit Dickinson to follow Troy? What say the sons of the men who founded this institution; what say those who have been educated within its walls; those who have been converted while students there; those who represent her so honorably in our pulpits and other places of influence, and especially those of our people who have store of money? Why, if Dickinson College should be allowed to fail after the length of time we have owned it, after the lives of honored men given to it, after the labors and prayers expended upon it, every Methodist in the land would feel the shock. It would be a conscious humiliation and shame to him. He would push the paper that recorded the disgrace from him, and feel in his soul a contempt for the narrowness and meanness that might have prevented such a dishonor.

And if this would be so with all the Methodists, how would it be with those of the Baltimore, East Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Jersey Conferences? The thing would lie precisely at their door. Dear brethren, there is danger—in our opinion, great danger. This centenary year must say whether Dickinson College shall rise or sink, whether its history shall drop in the dust and perish, and whether its dead and living laborers have labored and died in vain. Endow Dickinson College *now* or *never*.

—The schr. smack, *Albert Haley*, of New London, arrived recently at Pensacola, where she was quarantined for 15 days; at the end of that time she was boarded and all hands found dead. Curious, but true.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 19 fmw3m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fraction a part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 10 per cent. or $10 dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,

BROAD Street, below Walnut.

The exercises for the Winter Season of the Institution began

MONDAY, October 15.

For reference to Dancing Classes, see circular of M'me MARTIN or Mr REILLY.

For reference to Light Gymnastics, Misses' and Ladies Classes, see circular of Miss HOPKINS.

For reference to Gymnastics for little Boys and Masters, or Parlor Skating, see circular of Dr JANSEN.

First Class for Boys, Tuesday, the 16th of October, at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH and WALLACE Streets.

Branch of Natatorium and Physical Institute.

The circular for the Skating Park, with a new Programme for the coming season, will be out and ready for distribution on Thursday, the 18th instant. 10 16 5t

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—THE teachers in Georgia sent out by the American Union Commission report that in consequence of the extensive failure of the corn crop the destitute from the country districts are reaching the towns in large numbers, where our schools are located in the hope of securing employment. They come in the most suffering condition, both as regards food and clothing. Owing to this fact, also a largely increased number of children are applying for admittance to our schools. The Commission are anxious to extend a helping hand to all such, and raise them to usefulness and happiness. But in order to do this they must rely in the future, as in the past, upon the benevolence of the people.

The Commission has appointed the Rev. James Boggs as their agent to wait upon our citizens and solicit contributions in money or clothing in behalf of this noble charity, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to his appeals.

Contributions can be sent to
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No 1022 Market street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut street. 10 15 6t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, Nos 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
OCTOBER 9, 1866.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the capital Stock will be increased to $500,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed of, applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.

10 10 12t W. H. RHAWN, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, N. E. corner of NINTH and GREEN Streets, on MONDAY, the 5th of November next at 10½ o'clock A. M. and immediately after the adjournment of that meeting an election will be held at the same place for four managers to serve three years; the election to close at 2 P. M.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
10 9 tuth 11 5 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of October next, at 10 o'clock, to take into consideration the further development of the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors,
10 4 15t C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33½

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 3 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DRY GOODS.

CANTON FLANNELS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents.
Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels.
Huguenot Canton Flannels.
Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

FRENCH MERINOES.

1 Case New Shades, very good, $1·12½
1 Case Lupin's, all colors, $1·25.
1 Case Superfine Quality, $1·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

RICH PLAIDS.

1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, $1·37½.
1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, $1·50.
1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, $1·10.
1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, $1·35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
LINEN GOODS,
And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 1 3m

SELLING AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—ALL colors of Silk Gimp and Girdles, Fancy Chains and Combs, Belt Buckles and Slides, Linen Handkerchiefs all of colors Alpaca Braids and Skirt Braids, Silk and Mohair Binding, Linen Shirt Bosoms at manufacturer's prices, etc. Ladies give us a call before buying elsewhere, to convince yourselves of facts.

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street
9 27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH St.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

LINEN HANDKERCHEIFS,

In addition to the extensive assortment always kept in store, we have just opened, direct, from Europe,

A NEW INVOICE OF

1070 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Children's Handkerkchiefs.
Printed Handkerchiefs,
French Linen Handkerchiefs.
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.
German Linen Handkerchiefs.

MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH Street.

The Largest Linen Stock in the City.
9 17 12 3trp

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

50 dozen superior quality Kid Gloves, $1 25.
Infants' and Misses' Merino Vests, best goods.
Ladies' Merino Vests, large assortment.
Gents' heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1 25.
Cambric Edgings and Insertings, from auction.
95 cent Lupin's double width all-wool Delaines.
Best water-proof Cloaking, $1 50 and $1·75.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45 and 50 cents.
Canton and Wool Flannels, 31, 40 and 50 cents.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Fine assortment Shirting Flannels.
$6·75, large size all-wool Blankets.

CANTON FLANNELS!

3000 yards heaviest best Canton Flannels.
Canton Flannels at 22, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
5-4 Bleached Pillow-Case Muslin, 35 cents.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, etc.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31 etc.
25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths and prices.
Cheapest Balmorals in the city, $1·75.
65 cents yard wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 45, 50 cents.
Cuffs, 13 cents.
Loom Table Linens, 87 cents and $1.
Crash, 12½ cents.
Cheapest Hosiery, Gloves, Hdkfs., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29 1 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have Just Opened

A new lot of Magenta and Black Plaid, 37½ cents.
One lot of Tartan Plaid, 37½ cents.
Stripe Poplins, Silk and Wool, 62½ cents.
Good Quality Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 60, 65 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Fine Quality all wool Delaines.
Plain and Plaid Poplins.
French Merinoes.
French Chintzes, yard wide.
All-Wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Plain and Twilled Greys and Red Flannels.
Fine Quality Sack Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc. etc.

JUST OPENED, FROM AUCTION,

Several lots of Worked Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
KID GLOVES, superior quality, at $1 25, the best in the city for that price.
Good quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Children's Merino Vests and Pants.
Several lots of Ladies' Gloves, left from last season, selling off very cheap.
Several new lots of Ladies' Gloves, from our own importations, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Daily receiving, New Goods from auction.
8 18 1

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
9 5 Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

RETAIL DRY GOODS,

No. 903 CHESNUT S

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8,

FOUR CASES LINSEYS FOR LADIES WALKING SUITS.

SILK PLUSH (NEW, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

WHITE WOOLLEN PETTICOATS.

NEW STYLE CLOAKINGS,

SILK AND WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

TO ALL OF WHICH HE INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION.

10 8 mwf10t

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents, worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.

Just opened 2500 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.

One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.

GIVE US A CALL!

My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.

9 22 wfm3m

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 17 1m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—W. E. ARUHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning, from auction Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 50, 62·75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37½, and $1·50. Three ply Carpets, $2·30. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·50, worth $2·50. Heap Carpets 37c. Rag Carpets, 56c. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to $1·60. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Window Shades, $1, up. Plain Shading, 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1·25. Stair Rods, 12c. up. Table Oil Cloths, 75c.; Velvet Rugs, $2·75; Cocoa Mats, $1·25. Blankets—500 pairs, of all-wool Blankets at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, and $11; Flannels 37c. up; Muslins, 12½c. up; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Delaines 31c. Store for bargains, wholesale or retail, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 9 21 1m

IF YOU WANT TO FIND A LARGE ASSORTment in Black and Colored Velvets, of all widths, go to

WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER'S,
No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street,
27 1m Next to the N. E. cor. Eighth and Arch.

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety.
FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only.
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,
[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Newest styles in every variety.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

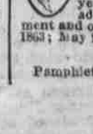
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

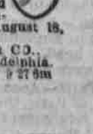
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.



HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 22, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No 629 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m



CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

MEETING OF COUNCILS—RELIEF BILL FOR THE CONTESTED CITY COMMISSIONER CASE VOTED DOWN.—*Select Council.*—Mr. Gray presented the petition of citizens of the Eighth Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward, asking a division of the precinct. Referred.

Mr. Gray, from the Committee on Water, reported a resolution authorizing the laying of water-pipe in a number of streets. The resolution was adopted.

The same committee made a report adverse to the petition of the Purveyors in the Water Department for an increase of salary.

The same committee, to which was referred the ordinance making an appropriation of $65,000 for a 10-inch main on Columbia avenue, with an amendment, taking the amount from a specified loan, reported, recommending that the amount be taken from the loan of December, 1865. Laid over.

Mr. Freeman, from the Committee on Girard Estates, reported an amendment making an appropriation of $3000 out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard Estate for the purpose of paying certain expenses in counties other than Philadelphia. Agreed to.

Mr. Pollock, from the Committee on Health, reported in favor of the transfer of appropriation asked for by the Board of Health. Agreed to.

Mr. King introduced a resolution authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to give notice to the owners of property on the south side of Noble street, from Everett to Front streets, that at the expiration of three months the street will be opened for public use. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. King submitted a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to have the market plots at New Market and Callowhill streets curbed, and the cartway paved with tramway stones. Agreed to.

Colonel Page offered a resolution asking the next Legislature to pass acts for remedying existing abuses, etc., in the municipal government. (The resolution is the same as that submitted by Colonel Page in March last, and requesting legislation to control the row offices, etc.) The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Barlow offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Schools to inquire and report upon the necessity of purchasing an additional lot of ground adjoining the Morris School House. Agreed to.

Mr. Pollock, from the Committee on Health, reported an ordinance making a further appropriation of $6500 to the Board of Health for the purpose of paying bills for 1866. Among the items was one of $2600 for the Municipal Hospital. This item gave rise to some debate, the opponents of the appropriation of this particular sum urging that the Board of Health had already expended the money in violation of the act of Assembly, which prohibits expenditures by departments without an appropriation first being made by Councils. It was contended that the members of the Board had made themselves personally liable for the bills. On the other hand, the friends of the measure referred to the necessity that existed at the time for this expenditure. In regard to the plea that application should have been made to Councils, it was stated that Councils were not in session. The bill was postponed for the present.

The resolution from Common Council discharging the Committee on Finance from the consideration of the claim of Major Weaver for salary while contesting the election of John Given as City Commissioner, was concurred in.

Mr. Pollock introduced an ordinance appropriating $4500 to the Board of Health for the removal of nuisances. Agreed to.

The resolution from Common Council discharging the Committee on Fire and Trusts from the further consideration of the case of the Good Will Fire Company, was concurred in. Also, the resolution discharging the Committee from the consideration of the subject of authorizing an alarm-box for the Franklin Engine Company; also, the resolution discharging the Committee on Fire and Trusts from the consideration of locating the Taylor Hose and Congress Engine as steam-engine companies, and the Franklin of Germantown as a steam-forcing hose company. Adjourned.

Common Council.—Mr. Marcer, of the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance making a further appropriation of $3000 to the Department of Wharves and Markets, for cleansing docks. Agreed to.

Mr. Marcer, of the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of David P. Weaver, praying that an appropriation be made for the payment of the salary of the office of City Commissioner, for the term embraced between the 1st day of January, 1866, and the 21st day of August, 1866, made an adverse report.

The City Solicitor, to whom the Committee referred the case for his opinion, after reciting the case, concluded as follows:—

The question thus presented is whether the city owes Mr. Weaver a salary as City Commissioner for a term of seven months and twenty-one days, during all of which time he was confessedly not discharging the duties of the office, and was not even qualified to do so. Mr. Weaver did not offer to give bond, did not submit the names of his sureties to Councils, did not "duly qualify" himself "for the duties of said office," until August 21, 1866. In the contested elections of Mann vs. Cassidy and Thompson vs. Ewing, the duly elected officers received none of the emoluments of the offices pending the contest, and I am not aware of any precedent for the present claim. From the silence of the petitioner's counsel I have the right to infer that their industry has been unable to discover any case supporting the petition, and I am, for all these reasons, compelled to advise the Committee that the petition be reported back to Councils with an adverse recommendation. The true remedy for such cases would be the passage of a law impounding all the fees of an office during a contest. The incumbent would then share the contestant's anxiety to speed the cause, and no man could then profit by the fraud of himself and friends. I am, very respectfully yours,

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, City Solicitor.

Mr. Dillon, on behalf of a minority of the Finance Committee, made a report. It states that whilst in this petition Major Weaver urges the *justice* of his claim, he nowhere asserts it as a *legal* right.

The minority do not believe that the city desires to make a profit from bad men's frauds, and Major Weaver's misfortune as the victim of these frauds, and therefore recommend the appropriation he asks. For that purpose they report the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the City Commissioners be directed and authorized to draw a warrant in favor of David P. Weaver for the sum of $1268, being the amount of salary due while the office was occupied by Mr. Given.

Mr. Marcer moved that the resolution attached to the majority report, discharging the committee from the further consideration of the subject, be adopted.

The resolution of the majority of the committee was adopted—yeas, 27; nays, 9.

Mr. Miller, of the Highway Committee, reported resolutions for the paving of Rhoads street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, with tramway stone, and repairing portions of other streets, which were adopted.

Mr. Griffith presented a communication from the Fame Hose Company, notifying Councils that they had retired from active service.

The same gentleman, of the Committee on Trusts and Fire, reported against the location of the Taylor Hose and Congress Engine Companies as steam fire engine companies, and the Franklin, of Frankford. The report was adopted.

The same gentleman also reported against placing a fire-alarm box in the house of the Franklin Steam Engine Company, at Germantown. Agreed to.

Mr. Miller, of the Highway Committee, reported a resolution providing for grading and culverting Washington lane, from Hipple to Domino lanes, provided the cost does not exceed $3000, which was recommitted to the Committee.

The same gentleman reported for placing on the plans of the city Cadbury avenue, 60 feet wide, from Columbia avenue to Hunting Park, which, after a long discussion, was postponed.

Mr. Fox, of a special committee, reported an ordinance preventing the depositing of manure on any wharves of the city south of Lehigh avenue and north of Reed street; the ordinance to take effect on and after the 1st of April, 1867. After a long discussion, the ordinance was adopted.

COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.—There was a large gathering of ministers from all parts of the country at the First Congregational Church yesterday afternoon and evening.

The other churches invited to sit in council are:—Central Church, Second, Philadelphia; Welsh, Philadelphia; Plymouth, Philadelphia; Plymouth, Canterbury; First Church, Vineland, N. J.; First Church, Franklinville, N. J.

As Corresponding Members of Council—Rev. Mr. Goodell, D. D., Rev. H. B. Swift, Rev. John G. Wilson, Rev. William T. Eva, Rev. John Charlton, Rev. G. W. Cox, Rev. Mr. Moore, Pittsburg, and James Smith, Esq.

The following delegates responded to the call:

First Church, Philadelphia—Charles McClintock, C. F. Miller, and John Haverstick.

Second Church, Philadelphia—Rev. George Smiley, D. D., pastor, and S. H. Davis.

Central Church, Philadelphia—Rev. Edward Hawes, pastor, Burdett Hart, and J. Edmunds.

Plymouth Church, Philadelphia—G. L. Hart and F. B. C. Burpee.

Plymouth Church, Canterbury, Delaware—Rev. Mr. Harvey, pastor, and J. Savage.

First Church, Landis, N. J.—Rev. C. B. Dye, pastor.

After the credentials were presented, Rev. G. W. Smiley, D. D., was chosen Moderator, and Rev. C. B. Dye Scribe.

Prayer was offered up by Rev. Burdett Hart.

The call for the Council was then read, and, on motion, the Council proceeded to the examination of the pastor elect.

Rev. Mr. Fairley then gave a succinct statement of his life's history. He had been brought up in a pious family, and when about sixteen years of age he connected himself with the Independent Church in Armagh, Ireland, where he first commenced studying for the ministry; he had studied in the Congregational College in Dublin, but it was closed at the end of the first session after he had entered it. His first pastorate was at Hexham, in the north of England, where he labored with great success. Upon being asked why he came to this country, he said he had three reasons: First, political; second, religious; and third, a family reason.

After a very thorough and searching examination as to the doctrines and principles of Congregationalism, the audience were requested to retire, and the Council sat with closed doors to deliberate upon the acceptance or rejection of the pastor elect. Notice was also given that the services would be continued at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

GREAT CRICKET MATCH — PRESENTATION BY GENERAL MEADE.—The long expected opening match between the St. George, of New York, and Germantown Clubs, was finished yesterday, resulting in a victory for the Germantown by four wickets. The game was a very exciting one, good play being shown on both sides, and great interest was manifested throughout by a most brilliant and appreciative audience. General Meade presented a flag and guidons in the name of the ladies of Germantown, expressing his pleasure in seeing so many of his old companions in arms, and speaking in the highest terms of the much lamented Captain Walter Newhall, whom he had known as an officer, and who was the most distinguished of the old Germantown Club. The pennons were received by Mr. Alexander W. Wister, who thanked the ladies and General Meade in a few appropriate remarks. The flag was then raised by the elevens, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen," the whole scene being a most picturesque one. It is to be hoped that the Club, opening under such auspicious circumstances, will keep up their old reputation. The following is the score:—

GERMANTOWN.

1st innings	54
2d innings	51
	105

ST. GEORGE.

1st innings	41
2d innings	60
	101

As will be seen, the game was a very closely contested one.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.—The Centennial Celebration of the founding of American Methodism is proceeding vigorously during the present month throughout the country. Almost everywhere, in city and country, nightly assemblies are held, commemorative of the worthies of the Church, and of their labors and sacrifices.

The growth of Methodism has been astonishing. In its various branches in this country it numbers more than two millions of communicants. The parent stock, the Methodist Episcopal Church, embraces about one-half of this number, the other million being divided between the Southern Methodist Church, the Methodist Protestant Church, and other minor bodies. The Methodist Episcopal Church appropriates this year a million of dollars to the work of missions, besides her contributions to other forms of Christian benevolence.

The centennial contributions are to be made as thank-offerings to the Giver of all good for the divine blessing on the labors of the country. It is expected that these offerings will reach an aggregate, for all purposes, of not less than five millions of dollars, which is to be given without touching on the regular collections. In this city, and throughout the Philadelphia Conference, the largest amount will be given for the endowment of the Dickinson College, an institution which has done a great deal for the promotion of higher education in the State. Of the various objects proposed for centennary favor, none strikes us so favorably as this. We hope it will be nobly endowed.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.—George Davis (colored) had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of stealing a horse and wagon, George W. Paulin testified that defendant offered to sell him the horse and wagon for one hundred dollars. The fact of either being worth three or four hundred dollars excited his suspicions, and for the purpose of having control of the property he said he would take them. He afterwards called at the police office, and found there a description of a stolen wagon and horse answering those offered for sale by Davis. In order to give time for the investigation, the case was continued for a further hearing.

DEFRAUDING A HOTEL.—A charge of obtaining board by means of a show of false baggage was preferred yesterday against a recent boarder at the Bingham House. Defendant had called at the hotel with an apparently well-filled travelling bag, and upon registering his name was provided with a room. Not being able to settle his bill when pay was demanded, the travelling bag was seized, and, upon opening it, instead of wearing apparel, the contents were several pieces of old carpet. The counsel for the prisoner represented him to be a good man, but a little short of funds at times, and the hotel agent being willing to accept the amount of the bill and drop the prosecution, it took that direction.

OUR FIREMEN.—The United States Hose Company leave the city on Monday morning next, at 7½ o'clock, to spend five days with their fellow firemen of Reading and Lancaster cities. They will number about forty men, and be accompanied by a band of music.

The Perseverance Hose Company, which early in the week paid a visit to Jersey City, has returned home.

DEATH OF AN OLD MINISTER.—The Rev. Samuel Helffenstein, for more than thirty years pastor of the German Reformed Church, Race street, near Fourth, died at his residence in this city on Wednesday. The deceased was in the ninety-second year of his age, and was the oldest minister of the denomination to which he belonged in this city. The funeral will take place on Monday next.

INVITATION ACCEPTED.—The pupils of Girard College will visit National Hall on Saturday afternoon, at the invitation of the proprietors of the Lincoln Memorial Tableaux, now on exhibition there.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT POSITIVELY LAST TIME
OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ALL MODERN COMIC OPERAS.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(From the Press.)
The house last night was full; the applause in one or two instances culminated a most to ecstacy.
(From the Inquirer.)
The sensation its performance created last evening is the best evidence we can adduce as to its merits.
(From the North American.)
Indeed, we can truly say that a more charming comic opera has not been produced on our stage in a long time. It certainly ought to be repeated.
(From the Age.)
The music of this opera is well calculated to please the public, and make the work popular with the masses. It has been so in other cities, and from the shouts of laughter and rounds of applause which followed the main points of the production last night, we have no doubt it will be so here.
(From the Bulletin.)
Crispino e la Comare was received with such delight and such shouts of laughter in the more comic scenes, that it may be relied on to draw full houses whenever it is played with so strong a cast.
(From the Evening Telegraph.)
It abounds in sparkling musical gems and characteristic expressions. It is just such a comic opera as will prove pleasing to a vast number of people, to the masses as well as to those who may be denominated *connoisseurs de musique*.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 19, at 8,
SECOND AND POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF
CRISPINO E LA COMARE
(With its inimitable cast).
Second and last appearance of
GIORGIO RONCONI
in the immensely successful new Comic Opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
Miss C. L. KELLOGG,
STOCKTON, TESTA, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
GIORGIO RONCONI.
CONDUCTOR.....Sig. TORRIANI
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, October 20,
GRAND MATINEE.
Positively last time of Verdi's
IL TROVATORE,
(With its unapproachably great cast)
Second appearance of the highly successful
LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE,
SIGNORA CARMEN FOCH.
M'ME NATALIE-TESTA,
MAZZOLENI.....BELLINI.....FOSSATTI.
Admission to the Matinee.....ONE DOLLAR ONLY
To all parts of the House.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Doors open at 1¼. To commence at 2 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, October 22, at 8,
first night in Philadelphia of Meyerbeer's Grand Spectacular Opera,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'Etoile du Nord),
which will be produced with
UNPRECEDENTED SPLENDOR.
For full details see to-morrow's advertisement.
The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences
THIS MORNING,
at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS AT NATIONAL Hall—Don't fail to see them. 10 19 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7.45.
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT
BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
Of the Distinguished Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES,
OWENS IN FIVE CHARACTERS.
THE TWO THOMPSONS.
William Thompson.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
FORTY WINKS,
Horatio Simpkins.....Mr. J. E. OWENS
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Tim.....Mr. J. E OWENS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 20,
LAST OWENS MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIFTH NIGHT AND BENEFIT OF
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
DOUBLE SHAKESPEARIAN BILL
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 19,
Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET
EDWIN BOOTH as.....ROMEO
Mercutio.....Mr. Barton Hill
To conclude with Shakespeare's Comedy of
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
PETRUCHIO.....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
Katherine.....Miss Susan Denin
SATURDAY, EDWIN BOOTH AS BRUTUS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. DANIEL E. BANDMANN.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) October 19,
Only Night of Schiller's
ROBBERS.
Charles de Moor.....Mr. BANDMANN
Aided by the full Company.
To conclude with the Glorious Farce,
COOLAIR A CUCUMBER.
Saturday—LAST NIGHT OF BANDMANN.
Last Night of NARCISSE.
Monday—THE FAST FAMILY.

GO SEE THE MAGNIFICENT PANORAMIC Pictures at National Hall. 10 19 2t

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, October 20.
Engagement of the Young, Graceful, and Fascinating
French Actress,
MARIETTA RAVEL,
FOR
SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, SATURDAY NIGHT,
October 20. October 20
will be presented the Great Military Drama, with all the Original Combats, Grand Tableaux and Startling Effects, of the
FRENCH SPY;
OR,
THE FALL OF ALGIERS.
Henri St. Alme }
Hamet..... } .....MARIETTA RAVEL
Mathilde..... }
During the Drama, a Terrific Broadsword Combat by
MARIETTA RAVEL and MR. P. CONSOLY,
which has proven one of the most terrific combats ever attempted on the stage.
Wild Arab Dance by.....MARIETTA RAVEL
Grand Military Quadrille..MARIETTA RAVEL and CO
Box Office now open.
Particulars in bills of the day. 10 17

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—MISS KATE FISHER,
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in Lord Byron's Great Drama of
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.

NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,
THE GREAT
LINCOLN MEMORIAL TABLEAUX
ARE NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
These Magnificent Paintings are from the pencil of
GEORGE WUNDERLICH, Esq.,
SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, ESQ.,
DELIVERS AN
ENTERTAINING DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.
MADLLE ELVIRA DE SILVA
WILL APPEARS IN
CHOICE MUSICAL SELECTIONS.
Admission, 25 cents Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—
MR. H. L BATEMAN
has the honor to announce a short season of
FIVE GRAND CONCERTS,
commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, October 22,
by his celebrated Concert Troupe, newly organized in Europe and universally pronounced by the entire press of the Old World and New the "Grandest Combination of Musical Talent ever presented to the public."
The following unrivalled Vocalists and Instrumentalists will appear:—
MADAME PAREPA,
Prima Donna Assoluta.
(Her first appearance in this city.)
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
Mrs. S. B. MILLS,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. J. L. HATTON.
Reserved Seats.....$1·50 each
Can be had on Wednesday, October 17, at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler. 10 11

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1021 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
This establishment having been rebuilt and enlarged at great expense will shortly open as a genteel family resort. Engagements have been made for a
SEASON OF PETITE
COMEDY,
SPECTACULAR
AND MELO-DRAMA
Associated artists from New York leading theatres will make their appearance; also a succession of
BRILLIANT STARS
Comedians, Comediennes, Lyric and Terpsichorean Artists of rare favor and pronounced abilities. The interior is being entirely refitted with new decorations, orchestra chairs, new scenery and wardrobe—all in the most approved manner. Every effort to constitute the City Museum a popular
FAMILY RESORT,
will be made regardless of cost.
OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20.
Further particulars in future bills. 10 13

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE ON SATURDAY Afternoon at National Hall. 10 19 2t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 20 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALERI'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connection with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8·00
Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HIL EBRAND & LEWIS

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R. W. PATRICK & CO.
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Stove size.....$7 00
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At P. McGARRY & SONS,
19 5 imw8t* West end of CHESNUT Street Bridge.

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The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1866.
Proposals for building a large FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Plans of the above building may be seen at the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, Philadelphia, and at the office of Brevet Major-General S. Van Vliet, Quartermaster, New York.
Specifications will be printed immediately, and deposited at these several places.
Sealed proposals for the erection of the building, including all work and materials, are invited, and will be received until the 30th of October instant, at noon, at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Philadelphia, where they will be opened in presence of such bidders as choose to be present.
The cost of the whole work complete, and the time at which it will be finished, should be stated in the proposals, which should be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible persons, in the amount of ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will enter into contract with good and sufficient security, within ten days after being notified of the same.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General,
10 12 t30 Brevet Major-General.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 16, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 29, 1866, at his office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with FRESH BEEF of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind-quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney allow to be excluded), in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as shall be designated by the Commanding Officer. The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing the first day of November, 1866. Upon acceptance of the offer security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Beef."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Jr.,
10 17 5t Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., C. C. S.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 2 27 1j Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
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Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 29§

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MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
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DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29§

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It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
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No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
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Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to six feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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3 6§ No. 109 JONES' Alley

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of F. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 3t

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLIcation of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 N. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

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The only Safes with Inside Doors.
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Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New York City.
MARVIN & CO.,
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Always remain Fire-Proof.
Are perfectly Dry.
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MARVIN & CO.,
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HOUSE SAFES, BANKERS' SAFES, SECOND-HAND SAFES.
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Delaware Side! Delaware Side!
THE STATEN ISLAND
Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, East Side.
The stand occupied by us the past Seven years.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!
With the advantages of an experience of nearly
FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND,
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1866.

The Liberty and Unity of Italy at Last Complete.

In the late brief but gigantic war in Europe the sympathies of the civilized world, however they might have been divided with reference to Prussia and Austria, were generally on the side of Italy. She, at least, was not fighting for conquest, but for the liberation of a people speaking her own tongue, bound to her by the strongest of natural ties, and anxious to be united to her in the bonds of government. The ill fortune, too, of the Italian army, only equalled by its bravery in the first battle of the war, served to increase the interest felt in the struggle. The brave Italians lost the field, but they more than gained the day in the hearts of men. But the conquering legions that outnumbered and defeated the forces of King Victor Emanuel upon the field of Custozza, were destined themselves in turn to be broken and shivered before the mighty and well-trained armies that swept down from the Baltic and the Rhine. The "man of iron and blood" and the terrible needle-guns at last brought deliverance to Italy. The treaty of peace between Austria and Italy was signed upon the 3d instant, and within a few days the Austrians will withdraw beyond the boundaries, and the "City of the Sea" will once more welcome an Italian King within her walls. Thus, finally, before our own eyes, will be consummated the long-cherished dream of poets, philosophers, and statesmen—Italy free, united, and "one from the Alps to the Sea." Commenting upon the realization of this great and long-struggled-for event, an eloquent writer well remarks:—

"Great as the event is, it does not altogether stand alone. Memory may travel so far back in the past as to find its precedent. From the day of Alaric Italy has hardly ever been entirely free of invaders; but there was a day in which she had almost achieved her emancipation—achieved it single-handed—achieved it against fearful odds, and after a most desperate strife. Little less than seven centuries ago, in 1183, at Constance, there was such another signature of peace between Germany and Italy. Italian poets dwell fondly on the memorable scene. They paint the small band of their dark-browed long-robed legates, stepping fearlessly through the throng of the mail-clad Barons of the North, standing unmoved in the presence of that high-minded Barbarossa whose name had for so many years been the terror of Italian mothers. That peaceful meeting at the City on the Lake was the close of a thirty years' struggle. Six times from the Emperor's accession to his overthrow at Legnano had that stubborn monarch crossed the Alps at the head of the whole might of his war-like nation. Scores of the most thriving Lombard towns lay in ashes. Milan itself was twice prostrated. The track of the invader was a desert from the Po to the Tiber, but the bones of its German hosts were strewn on that track. From the rear of their bastions mavartike burghers learnt to look the fierce Northerner in the face. They drove him from their walls; they routed him in the field. Three thousand youths of the Milanese "Company of Death" bore down those iron ranks before them. Frederick himself lost shield and standard; he was hurled from his steed, lost to sight for three days to friends and foes; waited for three nights by his Queen, in whose heart hope sank at last, and who had already come down from her watch-tower, and shut herself up in weeds and darkness, when he was at last restored, humbled and almost heart-broken, to her arms. Proud days were those for Italy, and a strange contrast to Custozza and Lissa; but Legnano and Constance gave no real peace to Italy, no freedom, no union. Even during the struggle, Lombardy was half Guelph, half Ghibelline. After the victory every man's hand was against every man. There was Imperial Italy and Papal Italy, then French and Spanish, French and Austrian Italy; but never Italian Italy. Not that there was any lack of strength in those days. There were giants in the land. Milan, Venice, Florence, Genoa had the wealth and almost the might of empires; but Italian strength was turned against itself, it spent itself in civil broils and neighbors' feuds. Italian fury cut first its brother's throat, and then its own."

Italy has now her destiny in her own hands. She has finally achieved independence. If her future career shall prove to be less free and glorious, less worthy of her noble past and of her auspicious present, than her friends have been wont to anticipate for her, the fault will be with herself. She has all of the capacities and the slumbering resources of a great nation. She has glorious memories of the past to urge her on, and the example of other great and free peoples in the present to encourage and stimulate her. But everything depends upon her people themselves. Independence, freedom, self-government—these do indeed remove great and formidable obstacles from the path of a nation's progress; but the spirit of advancement, the animating impulse, the developing force, must come from *within*. Institutions cannot confer it. Laws cannot implant it. If the germ be not in the people themselves, we shall seek for its fruits in vain.

Yet, let us hope for the best from Italy. No people have shown a more intense devotion to liberty than the Italians, and the capacity to use liberty aright is generally proportionate to the love manifested for it. It would be a grand sight to behold Venice renewing her ancient glories, Rome once more free, and Italy again the world's leader in architecture, poetry, painting, sculpture, and song.

An Important Subject.

The address just put forth by the Committee of the Convention of Southern Loyalists places emphasis upon the fact that the so-called State Governments now existing in the late Rebel States are the great obstacle to a satisfactory solution of the question of reconstruction. No law which Congress can pass, say they, will be effective to protect loyal men at the South, so long as the State Governments are permitted to remain in the hands of the late Rebels. These governments are the instruments of oppression, and not of protection, to the loyal people.

It is a matter which the thinking public have not lost sight of, and which the discussions of each hour are bringing more prominently into view, that these so-called State Governments of the late Rebel States have no basis whatever of *legality*. They were organized without law, and under regulations which excluded the masses of the people from any participation in the work. They are not republican in form. On the contrary, they are oligarchies, in which the entire power of the State is, in some instances, confided to the hands of a mere fraction of its people. They are generally in the hands of men who are not loyal to the Government of the United States, and who have been elevated to their present positions mainly on account of their prominence in a wicked attempt to overthrow its authority. In some instances, as in that of "Governor" Humphreys, of Mississippi, they are doing all they can to prevent the work of reconstruction from being accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the loyal people of the nation, and are manifesting a spirit of hostility to the rightful authority of the Congress of the United States quite as virulent as that displayed during the Rebellion.

This is a state of affairs which must command the immediate and serious attention of Congress. The will of the people in this great work of reconstruction will not long be thwarted by a set of lawless and unconstitutional agencies, suffered to exist so far by mere sufferance as experiments, and which are proving themselves detrimental to the best interests of the nation.

Fenian Movements.

General Sweeney has withdrawn from all connection with the Fenian Brotherhood.

Head Centre Stephens, we see from the report of a speech of his in St. Louis, still adheres to his prediction of war on the soil of Ireland before the commencement of the year 1867. As that period is pretty close at hand, Mr. Stephens will have to hurry up operations with great rapidity.

The Roberts wing of the Fenians seems to be coquetting with Santa Anna. How Ireland is to be benefited thereby does not appear.

On the whole, we see nothing to indicate any early change in the relations of Ireland to the British Government, especially nothing connected with the efforts of men in this country. There are indications of a union of action and effort between the English Liberals, under the lead of such men as John Bright, and the Irish Liberals, which may result in securing to Ireland a share in the benefit of those reformatory measures which must ere long be conceded to the English people. But the *independence* of Ireland appears as hopeless and distant as ever.

The Voice of a Religious Body.

The General Association of the Congregationalists of the State of New York, at its recent session in Owego, passed unanimously the following series of resolutions upon the state of the country:—

"*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the voice of the ballot-box, whose utterances begin to reach us to-day, giving the assurance that Southern traitors are to be defeated in spite of the aid of Northern allies, in their political schemes, as they were in their armed rebellion against the republic.

"*Resolved*, That we still adhere to our views that treason should be made odious and rebellion punished and the government of the reconstructed States put into the hands of loyal men exclusively.

"*Resolved*, That this nation is bound, by every consideration of justice, honor, and religion, to secure the welfare of the freedmen, as promised by President Lincoln and by President Johnson, and virtually by the nation, when it called them to arms in defense of the country.

"*Resolved*, That we consider impartial suffrage, regardless of color, as the only ground of security for the peace of the country, the safety of the loyalists of the South, and the protection of the freedmen.

"*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the demand for impartial suffrage by the white loyalists of the South, and that we will not cease to press in all suitable ways its adoption, until the principle shall triumph.

"*Resolved*, That we give thanks to God for his wise and kind Providence over us as a nation, in the great crisis that has been upon us, and in its issues to this hour, and that we implicitly confide in His future care of the same momentous interests."

The Italian Opera.

DEBUT OF MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK AND SIGNOR BARAGLI.

The very simple but beautiful opera by Bellini, *La Sonnambula*, was given at the Academy of Music last evening in good style. I was produced expressly for the purpose of introducing to the public a very young candidate for prima-donnaic honors — Miss Amalia M. Hauck, of New York. Miss Hauck is a young American damsel of good descent, her ancestors being of the fine old Dutch families who settled her native city and its vicinage. She formerly resided in New Orleans; but changed her residence to New York some five years ago. Her voice had at this time attracted the attention of many amateur friends, and, acting upon their advice, she sought an introduction to the director of the opera, who, appreciating her talent, encouraged her to study Italian and confide the cultivation of her voice to a competent master. Acting upon these suggestions, Miss Hauck became a pupil in Italian of Signor Prati, and resumed her musical studies under the experienced teaching of Signor Errani, the former favorite tenor.

At the special invitation of her friend and patron, Mr. L. W. Jerome, the millionaire New York banker and sportsman, Miss Hauck essayed an informal *debut* upon the stage of this gentleman's private opera house, in the presence of a very *elite* company, last spring. Since then she has applied herself closely to her studies, and on last Saturday evening made her regular *debut* at the Brooklyn Academy of Music as "Amina" in *La Sonnambula*. At this time she was well received, and succeeded in her arduous *role*. Miss Hauck has a pretty brunette face and a graceful figure. The simplicity of her manner, her quiet look, suggesting confidence in herself and implicit trust in the judgment of the audience, at once thaws the coldness of the public and makes her hosts of friends.

In the first act Miss Hauck gave promise of achieving extraordinary success. Her voice is sweet and sympathetic, though not strong, and in the aria, "*Come per me Sereno*," she created quite a sensation. In this aria her vocalization seemed similar and quite equal to Adelina Patti's, but her acting was not pleasant. She appeared stiff, and lacked that *esprit* with which Patti charms us in "Amina."

In the quartette, "*Rea non Son*," in the second act, Miss Hauck improved in expression and sang with better taste. At the fall of the curtain Miss Hauck was vociferously applauded, and was afterwards called to the front to receive the plaudits of her admiring friends.

Miss Hauck's finest achievement was in the *aria finale*, "*Ah! non giunge*." This was executed in fine style, and stamped the *debutante* as a young artist of great promise. It was in this that the stiffness of the novitiate passed away, and the artist appeared before us. It was the *chef d'œuvre* of the opera.

Signor Baragli, the new tenor, made a favorable impression in "Elvino." He is a fair artist; his voice is a very sweet *tenor di grazia*, tending, however, in the higher notes to *falsetto*, which tendency he ingeniously suppresses. He lacks strength and volume of voice. He will be a favorite with the ladies. He has the remarkable faculty of "trilling" like a prima donna. He restored the duet of the first act with "Amina," beginning "*Son geloso del zefiro*," which has been commonly omitted both here and elsewhere of late. The audience received his efforts with distinct approbation, albeit the regret was manifested that so conscientious and intelligent an artist should be wanting in that liberal tone to which we are chiefly accustomed.

Baragli's rendition of "*Ah per che non posso odiarte*," showed him to be an artist of good ability, and it was heartily encored.

Signor Antonucci, as "Count Rodolfo," sang the aria "*Vi ravviso*" gloriously, and it is scarcely necessary to say that he acquitted himself with his usual excellence, and maintained throughout the high reputation that has always distinguished this old favorite of opera-goers. Of the other characters, "Lisa" was filled by Miss Fanny Stockton, Madame Reichardt appeared as "Teresa," and Signor Banfi as "Alessio." These were all very creditably personated. The whole performance was a complete success, and the chief singers, besides having nearly every piece encored, were called several times before the curtain during the evening to receive the plaudits of a delighted and appreciative audience.

We would suggest to the management that *La Sonnambula* be given for a matinee next Saturday week, with Hauck and Baragli. It would attract a fine audience.

The audience at the Academy last evening was considerably superior in numbers and style to any that we have seen this season. We sincerely trust that the management will reduce their rates of admission, and put $2500 in the house each evening instead of $1300 or $1500. This plan would popularize the Italian Opera, and secure the managers of great enterprises from pecuniary losses.

For Monday evening we are promised *L'Etoile du Nord*. This is a magnificent grand opera, full of the richest gems, fine scenery and situations, and requires a cast of immense strength. Such a cast we are assured *La Stella del Nord* shall have at our Academy of Music next Monday evening. It ought to create a *furore* among our opera-goers, as it has never been presented here we believe.

The *Star of the North* was produced at the New York Academy last spring, but proved a failure, owing to the rather weak cast mainly, and also to the shabby style in which it was presented.

At our Academy on Monday evening, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will sustain the *role* of the "Empress Catherine," with Misses Amalia Hauck, Fanny Stockton, and Signora Natalie-Testa to support her. Signor Bellini will personate the "Commander of the Czar's forces, and Signor Antonucci will assume his great *role* of "Pierre le Grand." Baragli, the new tenor, will make his second appearance here in the superb part of "Danilowicz."

The Bateman Concerts.

Mr. Impressario Bateman announces that his first concert will take place at Musical Fund Hall on next Monday evening. His troupe, which comprises some of the greatest artists in the world, have given concerts in Baltimore and Washington during the present week that have been very successful in every way. On Monday evening the greatest of modern prima donne, M'me Parepa, will sing the cavatina, "Ernani Involami," the duett "Da quel di," with the Philadelphia favorite tenor, Signor Brignoli; Ganz's beautiful song—"The Nightingale's Trill," and the trio from *Il Barbiere*—"Zitti, Zitti," with Signors Brignoli and Fortuna.

In addition to this, Mr. S. B. Mills, the distinguished American pianist; Mr. Carl Rosa, the renowned violinist; Signor Ferranti, the great basso-buffo, and Mr. J. L. Hutton, will appear in favorite selections during the evening.

Such a galaxy of extraordinary stars has seldom appeared in this division of the firmament. Tickets and seats may be obtained at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Chicago.—A recent census of this city of marvellous growth shows a population of a little more than two hundred thousand souls.

Phillips.—A characteristic speech from Wendell Phillips will be found in our columns to-day.

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PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,

At a little below the regular retail prices. [9 22 1m4p

OPERA GLASSES.—Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris. Imported and for sale only by C. W. A. TRUMPLER, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

10 2 1m4p

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—*Crispino e la Comare* last time this evening, with Ronconi and Kellogg in the cast. Matinee to-morrow afternoon. *Il Trovatore.*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr John E. Owens appears in three gloriously funny pieces this evening. To-morrow afternoon the second Owens Matinee will be given.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Bandmann's benefit. *The Robbers*, with a grand cast, and other attractions will be given.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth plays "Romeo" and "Petruchio" for his benefit this evening.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Miss Kate Fisher is playing "Azzappa" to a crowded house every evening.

THE CITY MUSEUM.—Miss Susan Denin opens this theatre to-morrow evening, with Marietta Ravel in the *French Spy*.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY offer a first rate programme of music and fun to-night.

NATIONAL HALL.—The great Lincoln Memorial Tableaux every night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

IMPROVEMENTS ON EIGHTH STREET.—We resume our running commentary on the new and valuable improvements on our great centre of the retail dry goods trade. We can only hope to give a description of the most notable places.

About the most noteworthy of the improvements that are in the square between Market and Chesnut streets, is the large store occupied by Mr. J. A. Southwick, No. 17 South Eighth street, at the corner of Shoemaker street. This place was formerly occupied by a small toy shop, kept by a Mr. Frazier. Most of our citizens can remember the place as it was. The whole building, comprising four stories, has been renovated, at an expense of over $3000, by the proprietor, Mr. J. A. Southwick, who has occupied the entire building since last August. The owner, Mr. James Garvey, is about to buy out the saloon in the rear of the store, and will knock it into one store, forming one of the largest and finest stores in the street. At present the accommodations in the first story are not as extensive as could be desired.

Mr. Southwick, it may not be improper to state, has improved more properties along Eighth street than any other man in it. In business in the street for the past ten or twelve years, during that time he has improved four or five stores, modernizing them, and adapting them to the advancement of business. In this he has indeed been of great benefit to the street, and has earned well deserved reputation for enterprise and business tact that has placed him high in the confidence of the people. In the upper part of the establishment a large wholesale business is carried on.

Strolling along through Eighth street, from Market towards Arch, our attention is at once directed to the extensive repairs that are being made in the building occupied by William T. Reed & Co., No. 45. The whole front has been torn out, and is being rapidly put up in the most elegant style of white marble. When it is finished, it will make a very beautiful contrast to the splendid brown-stone edifice alongside of it. Reed & Co. are the successors in business of the firm of Owen, Evans & Co., and do a very extensive business in silks, fancy dress goods, and staple dry goods of all kinds. The improvements will cost at least $15,000, and have only been commenced within the past four months. The front is well lighted by beautiful French-plate glass windows, which of themselves are an ornament to the street, even if we cast aside all mention of the gay and brilliant array of rich and staple goods that are exposed for sale. The store inside is very attractive. It is one hundred and two feet in depth, and from twenty to thirty feet wide. A beautiful dome and skylight casts a very clear and mellowed light over the entire store. The walls inside are colored of a light bluish grey, that adds greatly to the appearance. The improvements were commenced about four months since, and efforts will be made to effect their completion before winter sets in. It will then be a most beautiful and valuable addition to the many attractions on the street. The only drawback that there appears to be in all the buildings along the entire square is the want of heighth that is so observable on every side. We want more of the high stately buildings that make certain squares on Chesnut and other business streets look so imposing. True, there are many very elegant places, such as we have described, which are highly pleasing to a critical eye, but they need the great desideratum—size. It is a question, if it were not better economy to build a five-story building in a street so rapidly improving as Eighth street, rather than the most elaborately finished three-storied structure. The owners of the building occupied by Reed & Co., who were the former proprietors, under the name of Owen Evans & Co., will spare no pains to make the building a model, as far as the architectural beauty and symmetry of their place is concerned.

A NOVEL BANQUET.—Last night the delegations from the various wards comprising the Fifth Congressional District met by appointment at the house of the Hon. Caleb M. Taylor, the member of Congress elect from that District, about one and a half miles from Schenck's Station. Each delegation had its own spokesman to address a congratulatory speech to the member elect, who responded in each case with happy effect. After the speeches had been made the company sat down to a noble banquet on the lawn beside of the mansion. The most novel feature of the banquet was the entire absence of all kinds of liquor, a material that is always considered essential to the hilarity of any assemblage of the kind. But the company present needed nothing to enliven their spirits, and everything went off as pleasantly and as happily as any one could desire, and the company separated at a late hour.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—The people in the neighborhood of Tenth and Filbert streets were alarmed by the sound of a pistol shot at an early hour this morning. Patrick Lynch and another companion of his had gone into the drinking saloon kept by a Mr. Miller, in Filbert street, above Eleventh, about two o'clock this morning. Being in a state of glorious intoxication, they got into a disturbance, and Lynch, it is said, to put a summary end to the dispute, drew a pistol and discharged it at the landlord. Fortunately it missed its aim, and shortly afterwards Lynch was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Jones, who held him in $1000 bail for assault and battery with intent to kill.

CORNER LOUNGING. — Any one going through our city cannot fail to see the immense number of young men who are to be seen hanging around the corners of the streets. Especially is this the case in front of the corner taverns, and in some of those places a lady can hardly pass by without being in danger of insult. There have been several arrests every day for this offense. At Front and Canal streets yesterday two were arrested for being disorderly.

CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—J. W. Briggs was arrested at Second and Market streets, on the above charge, yesterday morning. It is alleged that he has appropriated property to his own use to which he had no rightful claim. He was arrested on a warrant from Alderman Williams, before whom the prisoner had a hearing, and was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

RECEIPTS OF THE THEATRES.—We give below the gross receipts of the different theatres in this city from January 1, 1866, to September 30, 1866.

The Arch was closed during the month of July, the Chesnut in May and June, and the American during May, June, and July. Carncross & Dixey's did no business in this city during the summer, their building being torn out for improvements. The Walnut did not close at all; this may account, in a measure, for the large amount of receipts over the other theatres:—

1866.	Chesnut.	Walnut.	American.	Carncross & Dixey.
January	$13 794	$16,877	$5251	$7241
February	13,010	16,636	5723	6795
March	11 721	17 410	5239	5631
April	8,685	15 003	4639	4947
May	Closed	19 350	Closed	Closed
June	Closed	12 888	Closed	Closed
July	1 854	5 571	Closed	Closed
August	7,161	9 193	2378	4315
September	7 507	10 722	3682	7694

Total Receipts—Walnut, $123,680; Arch, $79,181; Chesnut, $63,762; American, $20,992; Carncross & Dixey, $36,573.

"CONFISCATION" OF APPAREL. — Mary Ann Royle, who is an operative in one of the mills at Frankford, got into trouble the other evening. She paid a visit to a drinking-saloon called the Mechanics' Hall, kept by John Tatbert, in Factory street, and imbibed freely and generously. Owing to her general hilarious condition she not only saw things double, but, it is said, she went even so far as to make a mistake in regard to the identity of objects. She mistook a shawl, belonging to the wife of the proprietor of the "Hotel," for her own property, and made off with it. Being ashamed to take it back again, she left it in charge of a pawnbroker for a trifling consideration from him, and availed herself of that tride. She was, however, arrested in her short career of prosperity, and brought to trial before Alderman Holmes, who, after a patient investigation of the facts of the case, held her in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

CONVICTION OF BURGLARS.—Yesterday, in the Quarter Sessions, John Mason and George S. Roberts were convicted of a charge of the larceny of shoes, boots, etc., valued at $300, the property of Joseph Ballard, Eighth and Filbert streets. One of their former colleagues turned State's evidence, and testified that these men took the measure of the key-hole of the street-door when the store was under repairs. They went to New York and manufactured a key to fit the door; then came back, entered the store about 6 o'clock one afternoon, took out several bags full of shoes and boots, and took them to a boarding-house on Ninth and Filbert streets. The goods were then sent to New York to the house of witness, where part were recovered.

These same parties were convicted last week of a charge of robbing a store on Chesnut street. Sentence was deferred.

A RECKLESS JEHU.—Jacob Albright let his horses out at a reckless rate of speed yesterday morning. As he turned the corner of Fifteenth and Coates streets, his team came in collision with another, injuring it to a considerable extent. The affair created quite a stir, and the war of words waxed high and furious, until an officer of the police quietly took Mr. Albright into custody and escorted him to the office of Alderman Hutchinson. After a hearing before that gentleman, he was committed to answer for reckless driving, and to reflect on the truth of the old maxim, "The more haste the less speed."

THE SOUTHERN SEABOARD.—We would inform all persons travelling to the South, that they can obtain passage in first-class sea-going steamships, with every accommodation, and careful and experienced commanders, by applying to Garrison & Allen, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York city, or to Allen E. Thomas & Co., No. 6 Bowling Green, New York. These companies sell to passengers by their splendid steamships through tickets to all points South, by railway from Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, or New Orleans. Freight taken lower than by any other route.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Equitable Insurance Company have removed to No. 108 South Fourth street, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column. In the new office we feel assured that they will continue to receive the extended patronage of our citizens, which their proved reliability deserves. They have a capital of $254,000, and with officers whose names are towers of strength, we predict for them a yet more successful future. Our people know how to appreciate corporations in whom they can repose confidence, and among such the "Equitable" stands conspicuous.

SERIOUS COLLISION.—This morning the Camden ferry-boats *Delaware* and *Mechanic* collided as they were entering their respective slips at Market street, on the Philadelphia side of the river. The sterns of the two boats swung into each other in regular iron-clad fashion, resulting in staving in the cabin of the *Mechanic*. Considerable damage was done this boat, but the other escaped without harm, and fortunately no person was injured.

THE REV. ANTHONY A. ATWOOD, the popular pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, has been suffering for some days past from a severe attack of cholera; but we are happy to state that his symptoms are so improving that a full and early recovery is confidently anticipated by his physicians.

CHOLERA.—The charm is broken at last. The cases of cholera reported at the Board of Health office since noon of yesterday numbered four. For some days past the count stood at eight cases for each day.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—That the State election is now over, must be a source of satisfaction to everybody. Those who have been elevated to office are very well satisfied, of course. The candidates who were not elected have no further cause for anxiety, and doubtless, experience a very agreeable sensation of relief. Persons who betted upon the election have either the gratification of receiving money, or the lofty and magnanimous pleasure of paying it over. Every one now has leisure to attend to *greater and more important* matters, such as the selection of a new Fall Suit from Tower Hall.

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the finest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times*, than for several *years*.

Half way between, FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THE MORNING GLORY has become popular; everybody ought to have one. Go and see it in operation at Jones', Nos. 309 and 311 N. Second street, above Vine, or at Clark's, No. 1008 Market street. It is an illuminating radiator; imparts uniform heat, and is a valuable and cheerful companion during the winter season. Old Boreas must take a back seat. Remember, the Morning Glory is a self-feeding, base burning coal stove and entirely regular in the heat it generates. Call and see a Morning Glory in full blast.

NO MORE CANARDS.—The President desires us to say that the various letters in the papers about his ordering a suit of Clothing from a number of clothing stores in this city is false. Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental, are the only parties the President would order from in Philadelphia, as having the price marked on the goods is the Policy.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

WE HAVE SEEN at the Clothing House of C Somers & Son Fancy Cassimere for suits; Satin-faced and Chinchilla Beaver Overcoats, which are made up in the most substantial way. Also, magnificent stock of choice uncut goods to select from for measure. Every garment made by this House warranted to fit. Reed's Patent Button used, which prevents the disagreeable necessity of sewing on buttons.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

UPHOLSTERY STORE, where every kind of work required by the most perfect housekeepers is done; repairing, polishing, taking down and putting up of furniture. Men and women qualified by long experience at each branch of the business. No work performed but in the most thorough manner, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

THERE is a rich depth, and at the same time a softness, to the shadows of the Photographs made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards for $1.

CURTAINS.—See Patten's Curtain Goods and Auction Curtains, bought low and will be sold low, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TRY our Yankee Bunns.
MORSE & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR.—Gilt Shades, only $1, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET. SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—THOMPSON.—In West Philadelphia, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. George W. Anderson, EDWIN JOHNSON, Esq., of Haverford, Delaware county, Pa., to Miss ELIZABETH B. THOMPSON, of Philadelphia.

MARKLEY—HINECLE.—On the 16th of July, 1865, by the Rev. W. Sterrett, Mr. HENRY MARKLEY to Miss CLARA A. HINECLE, daughter of the late George F. Hinecle, both of this city.

PRICE—GILMORE.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks at the Church of the Holy Trinity, BUTLER DELAPLAINE PRICE, U. S. A., to CLARA AGNES GILMORE.

SOMERNDIKE—FARR.—On the 17th instant by Rev. D. S. Miller, M. JOHN M. SOMERNDIKE, of Bridesburg, to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of Mr. J. T. Farr, of Frankford.

TREXLER—BELL.—In this city, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. G. B. Bell, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Richards, HORATIO TREXLER, of Reading, Pa., to MARY L., only daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Bell.

DIED

BADGER.—CHRISTIAN BADGER, after a short illness aged 32 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1761 Germantown road, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DAVIS.—On the 16th instant, JAMES B., son of Mary and the late John Davis, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his brother's residence, Richmond street and Wheat Sheaf lane, on Sunday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Holmesburg.

BELFFENSTEIN.—On the 17th inst. Rev. SAMUEL BELFFENSTEIN, Sr., in the 92d year of his age. He was the oldest minister of the German Reformed Church at the time of his decease, and for more than thirty years pastor of the Race street Church near Fourth.

The funeral will move from the late residence of the deceased on Monday morning, immediately after the arrival of the 8:25 train from Philadelphia, to North Wales. Carriages will be in attendance.

TEARS IN THE EYES AND TEARS IN THE clothes, strains in the muscles and rips in the garments, may be lessened on wash-day, and a saving of time and temper promoted, by using a Patent Clothes-Wringer, which we most approve of, although we keep other kinds also for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

A FRISKY MAN WILL NOT HAVE HIS coat tails torn off or his pockets ripped open by catching upon the drawer handles in your store, if you use the neat "Drawer Pulls" we have for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

OYSTER KNIVES, OYSTER BROILERS, Stewing and Frying Pans, at the Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15s Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET.
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 3 15

MEAD & CO.,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
TRIPLE PLATE.
MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
MEAD & CO.,
10 1mw3mrp No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

RICH, RARE AND RELIABLE
FURS.
Hudson's Bay Sable Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Fine Sable Mink Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Siberian Squirrel Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Real Royal Ermine Muffs, Collars and Berthas.
Children's Sets in every variety of Furs.
An immense saving in price by applying for an early selection at the
CLOAK, MANTILLA, AND FUR EMPORIUM,
No. 14 S. SECOND Street, six doors below Market.
9 29 stuth3m] CHAS. LEWISSON.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

THE ASSASSINATION REWARDS.

ANOTHER LITIGATION.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, October 19.

The counsel for General L. C. Baker, E. J. Conger, and L. B. Baker, have entered suit against Dougherty, Morgan, Smith, and others, who participated in the Government reward for the arrest of the assassination conspirators.

The object of the suit is to compel the parties named to come into court, that the equity of their claims to the portions of the reward of twenty thousand dollars offered by the corporation of Washington may be determined upon. The complainants allege that the portion of the Government reward allotted to them was insufficient, and they claim a larger share of city reward.

Meeting of the Steamboat Inspectors of New York.

BUFFALO, October 19.—The Board of Inspectors of Steamboats, in session in this city for the last ten days, adjourned to-day. They transacted a considerable amount of business, and examined numerous devices appertaining to the saving of life on steamboats.

Amongst the most valuable was the life-saving tackle of Brown & Level, which attracted universal attention, it being a sure mode of disengaging a boat instantaneously from its tackle by one man, either under full speed or otherwise. It received the unanimous and unqualified approval of the Board.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 19.—Arrived, brig *Harry*, from Matanzas for Baltimore. She reports having encountered a storm on the 12th inst., off False Cape, blowing heavy N. NW. to N. NE. She lost overboard a deck load of sugar, her sails, etc.

In the same latitude she spoke the barque *Castle Horn*, 120 days out, bound for New York.

The schooner *Annie Bell* passed a sunken schooner with topmast heads painted white.

Left loading at Matamoras brigs *Georgia*, for Baltimore, and *Louise* and *Alexander Milligan*, for New York.

Massacres in Colorado—A Battle—Thirteen Indians Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, October 18.—Dates from Pueblo, Colorado Territory, October 8, say that the Ute Indians are committing fearful depredations throughout the country, stealing stock, killing men, etc., and have carried away one man's wife and children. Further information in regard to the fight at Trinadad says that Colonel Alexander immediately went to the rescue, and reached the scene just in time to witness the attack of a ranche by the Indians. He engaged them five miles along the Purgatorie, killing thirteen, with the loss of one soldier killed and two wounded. They pursued the Indians, but were unable to take them.

The Denver *News* publishes the following account of the fight:—

"On Wednesday evening the Indians made an attack upon the soldiers and citizens. The Indians were repulsed with the loss of twelve killed. They were fighting last evening. Result unknown."

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Stocks are higher. Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Cumberland preferred, 58½; Illinois Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 90¾; New York Central, 119½; Readine, 115; Virginia 6s, 67½; Missouri 6s, 81½; Erie Railroad, 84; Western Union Telegraph Company, 64½; Treasury 7-30 Notes, 106½; Ten-forties, 99½; United States 5-20s, 115; Coupon 6s, 113¾; Gold, 143¾.

BIOKRENE,
Or LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give re ief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief perseverance in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND St.
4 19 thstu6mrp

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, CERTIFY THAT we have been cured of the following diseases:—Henry Kilpatrick No. 523 South Sixteenth street, John Farren, No. 1240 North Front street, Mrs. Martin, No. 1608 Jones, above Market street, cured of the most malignant and excruciating rheumatic pains; John Moffitt, pronounced incurable of dropsy, and cured, residence back of No. 1328 North Front street, all cured by Dr. T. McELROY, office No. 526 POWELL street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Spruce and Pine streets, Philadelphia. The afflicted in all cases are invited to call. Advice free. 9 29 sw8trp*

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 stuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER
OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
FURNITURE.
GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.
A large assortment finished, on hand.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.
9 21 m8p] Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street.

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
9 7 m8m5p Below Arch.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S
Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions Clubs, Colleges, Pub lic Buildings Hotels Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.
Drawings and estimates furnished when required.
Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express. Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.
GOULD & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 16 5p Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
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On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
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French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
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CHEROKEE PILLS.
Or Female Regulator,
Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness, And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated*. They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife, and mother in the land.
Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.
The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.
N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE,
Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.
It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.
Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address.
Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in ever, part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mw5rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

FIFTH EDITION

FIRE IN SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

THE EXECUTION OF FERRIS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Fire at Ballston, New York.

TROY, October 19.—One of the largest fires with which Ballston, Saratoga county, has ever been visited, occurred in that village last evening, resulting in the almost total destruction of the manufacturing establishment known as Chapman's Glen woollen mills, owned by Messrs. E. H. & G. Chapman, but leased and occupied by Mr. A. Jahite, for the manufacture of broadcloth. The fire caught at 6 P. M. from the friction of a shaft in the wheel-room, and burned until midnight. The total loss will not fall short of $30,000, principally covered by insurance. Almost eighty operatives were employed at the time of the fire, though the capacity of the mill was much greater.

The Execution of Ferris.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Frank Ferris, otherwise called Francisco Ferrero, the wife murderer, was executed in the jail yard in this city at 9:45 A. M. to-day. While under the gallows he sang a hymn, during the pauses of which he fervently kissed a crucifix. At the conclusion of the hymn, Father Duroquet, who attended Ferris throughout, recited a prayer, which the latter repeated after him.

Ferris then made a few remarks, saying, in a tremulous voice, that he was about to die; but was innocent. His hand was guilty, but his heart was pure. He also said there was more he wished to speak, but he had told it to Father Duroquet. He bade all good-by, and thanked Sheriff Kelly feelingly for his kindness. He thanked all who had been kind to him, and said he was sorry he had caused them so much trouble.

The hangman then approached, adjusted the rope, and the signal was given. For a moment there was a contraction of the muscles, but this soon ceased. The body was cut down after hanging for ten minutes.

Accidental Death.

HUDSON, N. Y., October 19.—Mr. James Derrickson, son of the senior member of the firm of Derrickson & Bartlett, paper dealers, of New York, was drowned at Chittenden's Mills, in Stockport, yesterday afternoon. He had visited the mills on business, and in surveying the premises walked out on one of the bulk heads, when he tripped, and fell over the water-wheel into the flume. His body has been recovered, and will be forwarded to his friends. He was twenty-seven years of age, and a young gentleman highly esteemed and respected.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, October 19.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated ex-Mayor Wightman for Congress.

CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
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CHESNUT STREET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
FOR
HALLS AND STAIRS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,
FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.
thstu3m

FOR SALE.—ALL THAT VALUABLE three-story BRICK BUILDING, and lot of ground, situated on the west side of Delaware avenue, below Callowhill street, containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet and extending in depth 185 feet to Water street. Two fronts.
Also, a large and valuable WHARF connected with the above, containing in front on Delaware avenue 75 feet and extending in depth 260 feet, with depth of water for the largest class vessels.
For terms and further description apply on the premises, up-stairs. 10 18 thstu6t.

THE FASHIONS.

The Cure Worse than the Disease—A Useful Substitute for Stays—A Costly Matronly Reform—The Catalane Bonnet—Promenade Dresses and Latest Novelties.

PARIS, September 28.—There is a caricature which your readers may have seen, showing a man who is sea bathing, when suddenly all his pleasure is destroyed by a young crab fastening on his leg. A friend standing near the sufferer (let us doubt the sincerity of his affection) advises him to run home, plunge the crab, leg and all, in a pail of boiling water, the effect of which, he supposes, will cause that over-attached member of the crustaceous family to drop of its own accord.

What he supposes will happen to the leg is not a matter of consideration. This is but a caricature, and the moral drawn therefrom is evidently that in some cases prescribed remedies are worse than the evils human flesh has to bear with. This little crabbed story, in which philosophical reflections take one by surprise, is but a preface to a communication concerning the fashions, a kind of preliminary to the unpleasant obligations I am under of stating the existence of a great evil among ladies. It is almost as painful to dash into such a subject without some introduction as it would be to scorn staircases, and leap from the attic to the cellar. But with all my diplomacy and attempts at transition, I find the crab is no help, as I am, by the force of example, evidently going backwards. I will therefore rush straight from Scylla to Charybdis.

Now that I am prepared for a whirl, the matter in question is, firstly, a pair of stays. It looks antiquated, it reminds one of a piece of armor; moreover it is spoken of as a pair, as if one article of dress could be two, and altogether the absurdity of the whole affair condemns its existence, and stays are considered preposterous. At first they were gently taken in hand, but they soon underwent every kind of treatment, *i. e.*, torture. At length a very slightly built, slender lady declared they were useless, barbarous, thug-like, and, to prop up her argument without stays, she affirmed that none of the Grecian matrons would ever have worn them, and yet, what models of perfection! What forms! What moulding! This appeared very wise and true, a few statues were consulted, and stays were discarded; but what was the consequence? That is a query which the most eloquent could never answer without a vast deal of circumlocution or delicate wording, but as fashion writers are not troubled with oratory, I can exactly state what did happen.

Fat women did not look well at all under the Grecian system; there was an evident roll about their figures, a redness in the face which I am told was produced by the cutting of strings, and I readily believe the fact—a something, whatever it was, as indicative of Rubens as of a florid fishwife. It could not be kept up, they all said; but the point is, that ladies who do not suffer from corpulence are still keeping up the fashion, and I consider the remedy applied to stays as bad as the steel basks complained of before.

Learn, then, O ye followers of Greece, that a staysband has been invented, and is already adopted by our *elegantes*. It is very suitable to our present style of dress—it is low and elastic, and fits the figure like a glove. It is healthy, which is more than merely pretty, leaving every part of the body, with the exception of the waist, entirely free. It is indispensable to stout ladies and adds a certain roundness to the less favored. To this band lies the secret of Parisian grace, Parisian fit, Parisian etceteras, of which American daughters have as large a portion as the rest of Eve's children.

Secondly. The remedy to the evil of no hair is the over-done chignon. There are pretty little heads hidden under a great deal too much of it, and a pretty little head with a due proportion of brains in it ought not to be concealed under oceans of coil, curl, and twist; for the effect produced is top heavy.

Thirdly. I will speak of the neglige evil which a French husband reviled, and which a French Comtesse remedied in a way that would reconcile any thinking husband to a legion of minor evils. The Comtesse in question was slovenly in her own home, and dressed extravagantly for the Bois. She one day went from her bedroom to the breakfast table in such attire that a stranger having, by some extraordinary circumstance, burst unexpectedly upon the family party, the Comtesse had to leave the room with hands upraised over the most complicate skewering of plaits in hairpins, which crimp locks by night and cause them to wave luxuriantly by day. The Comte looked on, and when reflection returned he did not feel that his wife's morning appearance was a pointed compliment to himself, and he reasoned that if she objected to being seen by a stranger when *en neglige* she ought not show her husband less attention; he therefore pondered it over, and, in the course of the day said:—"Vitalie, my love, couldn't you buy a nice morning robe and a pretty little negligecap for the early hours?" Madame was piqued, but she said, "Yes, I will." The carriage was ordered, and selections made for, not one robe, but a collection of morning robes, which were sent in with accompanying neglige caps—and bills. Vitalie entered the breakfast-room next morning in a lovely muslin peticoat frilled round the bottom and edged with Valenciennes, a royal neglige robe a la princesse, of light porcelain blue cashmere, richly worked with shaded yellow silk palms and tassels. It was quilted with the lightest yellow silk, and a little square piece of lace fell over her hair, which had been dressed for the day. The Comte was somewhat astonished, but as he had not seen the bill and Vitalie really did look very pretty, he complimented her on her exquisite taste, and thought as much of her as if they were both again in the first quarter of their honeymoon.

The second day, just as the "cotelettes a la Maintenon" were making their entry, Vitalie appeared at the opposite door "a la Pompadour," with just a little powder in her hair, and a pink cashmere sack Louis XV, all cut in one flowing robe from the shoulders down to the ground, and lined with the lightest blush of a rose. It was open in front, showing a petticoat which was one ladder of Valenciennes frills on insertion, and a round star of blonde on the top of her head with a pink and blue rosette on one side, gave her face the most defying and fascinating taunt that ever husband beheld. She had not forgotten to stick a diminutive patch of court-plaster above a dimple on her right cheek. It was too bad.

"Upon my word!" exclaimed the admiring Comte; but that was not all he said, for the cotelletes got cold before he had done.

The third day was to be the bouquet. Vitalie was down first; the sun was shining brightly, and she was reading her letters at the open window, when the Comte entered the dining-room. She was dressed in a very pale green silk robe that hung somewhat loose, and there was a scarf cut in two hanging down behind from the neck; all the facings were trimmed with swansdown, and the same encircled the armholes of her wide mediæval sleeves. Her hair was bound with green ribbon bands worked with silver thread, and lace lappets fell over her chignon. The Comte was completely dumbfounded and produced something extempore, which Vitalie put an end to by handing him her bills on a plate. And they were bills! Vitalie looked on till her husband's face spoke volumes, but his lips remained speechless. I can only say there was a little procession of naughts at the bottom of the fatal paper that did not stand there for nothing.

Vitalie, who was not a bit afraid of her husband, finding prolonged silence uncomfortable, began to say she had done what she was told. "If people are to look pretty of a morning," she continued, "of course it comes very expensive, there being no gaslight to set off one's beauty. Morning robes are much more extravagant than ball dresses; that is why I have always wanted to be economical till I was told I did not care for my family."

Vitalie did not speak the truth, but she looked as if she was going to cry, and nothing more was said about the naughts, but from that day forward the Comte never meddled with his lady's wardrobe.

We have a few novelties in the accessory line—necktles with worked breech-loaders, paletot-sacks in white cloths, belts with painted profiles on squares of gros de Naples, little white bolero vests embroidered over with black jet, and made without sleeves to put on under paletots which are not yet worn. The catalane bonnet is square behind, and round in front. Toe full blown tea-rose in the favorite flower are ruby colored velvet Watteau hats. Mother-of-pearl ornaments and trimmings are used in profusion. Boots are even more costly; in fact, fect are now set in boot mountings, as if they were jewels. Every material is worn on the promenades—some dress for the sun, some for the rain, some for both sun and rain. Three narrow *plisses* round under petticoats are preferred to a deep one.

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO A WIFE.

Sir James Mackintosh, the historian, was married to Miss Catherine Stuart, a young Scotch lady. After her death he thus depicted her character in a letter to a friend:—"I was guided in my choice only by the blind affection of my youth. I found an intelligent companion and a tender friend, a prudent monitress, the most faithful of wives, and a mother as tender as children ever had the misfortune to lose. I met a woman who, by tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature, she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me. During the most critical period of my life, she relieved me.

"She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me, and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness or improvidence. To her I owe whatever I am; to her whatever I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest she never for a moment forgot my feelings or my character. Even in her occasional resentment, for which I bxt too often gave her cause (would to God I could recall those moments!), she had no sullenness or acrimony. Her feelings were warm, nay, impetuous; but she was placable, tender, and constant. Such was she whom I have lost, when her excellent natural sense was rapidly improving, after eight years' struggle and distress had bound us fast together and moulded our tempers to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her, alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes, at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days."

Change in the Fashions in France.—It is bewildering, and almost ridiculous, says the London *Queen*, "to note the change which fashion has of late wrought in the appearance of French ladies. During the last six weeks there has been a collapse; all the women who strictly follow the fashions appear to have suddenly shrunk, and, to outward appearance, have grown both thinner and shorter. This is all owing to the decrease in width of both crinoline and petticoats, and the decrease in length of all out-door dresses; for it is an undisputed fact that a trained skirt adds considerably to the apparent height of the figure. Still, with all their graceful folds and sweeping lines, no sensible woman will regret the disappearance of the absurdly long trains and sweeping dresses which have been worn during the past two years in the streets, for they proved so exceedingly inconvenient and uncleanly. The new fashion is infinitely more reasonable, for it leaves the trains for drawing-rooms, and insists on short petticoats in the streets and promenades."

Medical Prescriptions Through the Atlantic Cable.—The London *Lancet* says:—"Amongst the uses to which the Atlantic cable has been put is one which would hardly be anticipated. A correspondent communicates to us a telegram which he received from a patient who, being seized with a renewed attack of illness from which he had suffered in this country, and for which he had been successfully treated, telegraphed to his old medical attendant for directions. These were returned by the same channel without delay, and we hope they have prospered, and that the proper remittance will follow by an early packet. This prescription will rank among the curiosities of telegraphy."

Greek Mines.—The silver mines of Sunium, in Greece, after a lapse of two thousand two hundred and ninety-four years, are now worked by a French company, principally for the produce of lead. The works employ continually four hundred workmen, and work seven furnaces. From ten to twelve British vessels take the coal required, and bring to England cargoes of lead.

How Lead Pencils are Made.—Great quantities of pencils are now made in England or a composition formed of sawdust and small pieces of black lead, which are ground to an impalpable powder, mixed with some cohesive medium. In Keswick, 250,000 pencils are made in a week, or 13,000,000 a year, and 12,000 cubic feet of cedar are annually consumed.

American Guns and Cannon for Europe.—The Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., have received an order for the manufacture of a thousand needle-guns, conforming in all respects to the famous needle-gun of Prussia. The Company have also an order for the production of one hundred revolving cannon, at a cost of $100,000.

A Tenor.—Another English tenor, Mr. Morgan, who during the last few years has been studying and singing in Italy, is announced as about to return to his native country.

Verdi's New Opera.—M. Verdi has just terminated the fifth act of his new opera, *Don Carlos*, now in preparation at the Grand Opera, Paris.

Meyerbeer.—A piano-forte score of Meyerbeer's *Struensee* music is about to be published.

INSTRUCTION.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 2810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI would inform his friends and the public generally that he is now ready to give instruction in Singing and on the Piano. According to his own system which heretofore has proved so successful in rendering the voice powerful and melodious, and at the same time imparting that facility to enable the accurate reading of the most difficult passages. His system for the Piano enables his pupils to execute operatic and classical music with ease, feeling, and brilliancy.
Those wishing to avail themselves of his long experience can do so by calling at his residence,
8 24 3mrp No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME D HERVILLY, Principal.
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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, &c., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
7 23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Eighth.
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JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

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The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely
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WILLIAM ERVIEN, Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH, Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
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WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

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We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
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W. W. CASSIDY,
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Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment o SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock o
Diamonds,
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The public are respectfully invited to call and examin our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 45

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G. RUSSELL & CO.,
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Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 5 26 6

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SAMUEL K. SMYTH,
Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate, under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR.
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TO RENT UNTIL 16TH OF MAY NEXT, a Furnished House in Germantown to a small family. Apply at No. 16 S. THIRD Street. 10 17 5t

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J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
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FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. HAYES, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, where you can find a large assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW UNITED STATES WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4 and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 No. 114 MARKET Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
5 10 5 CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

27 GAS STOVES! 27
THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES
WILL HEAT
Your Offices, Parlors, Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Rooms,
AT
LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES.
They are all warranted to do the work. Call and see them, at G. W. LOOMIS',
10 9 1m] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER
OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

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FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length 158 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders 36 inches in bore and 24 in stroke.
Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.
For particulars apply to
W. B. GALLAGHER, No. 208 N. WHARVES, or to WILLIAM F. POTTS, No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.
9 24 1mrp

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mail
"CITY OF WASHINGTON".....Saturday, October 27
"CITY OF LIMERICK".....Wednesday, October 31
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday November 3
"CITY OF MANCHESTER"...Wednesday November 7
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$90 Steerage currency.....$35
To London..... 95 To London..... 40
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Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G DALE, Agent
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 16 No 1328 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock,
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CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
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MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
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MARBLED SLATE MANTLES
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
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12 5 Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
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PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·50, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
16 wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS;
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK, ELM, AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2340 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
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ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNI SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 5

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1866.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1866
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
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ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

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FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.
Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.
This machine is guaranteed not to get out of order and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,
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GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.
LARGE COLLECTION, LOW PRICES.
BEST MARBLE
TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.
9 20 1m CHARLES FINNEY

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

POSITION OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Review of His Letters and Address, by S. S. Cox, of Ohio, at the Brooklyn Wigwam Wednesday Evening.

A large crowd of the unterrified and unwashed assembled Wednesday evening, in the new wigwam of the Constitutional Union party, situated on Court street, Brooklyn, to hear an address from Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio. Mr. Cox is an ex-member of Congress from the Buckeye State, and since his advent in this city has been "bobbing around" in search of a nomination to Congress from one of the lower districts. He is now popularly known by the soubriquet of "Sunset Cox."

On large-sized posters the subject of his address was announced as a review of the position of Henry Ward Beecher in reference to his recent letters and address, or, to state the matter more graphically, it was Cox vs. Beecher. A large number of rockets were sent up outside the building, and by 8 o'clock the wigwam was very comfortably filled.

Mr. Daniel P. Barnard called the meeting to order, when a series of resolutions was read and adopted that the use of the building be tendered to William E. Robinson and S. B. Chittenden for the purpose of having the present political issues fully discussed.

The orator of the evening was then introduced, and received a most enthusiastic welcome. After the applause had subsided, Mr. Cox stepped forward and, after touching on several topics of the day, he proceeded to treat the subject of his promised address, in substance as follows: He thanked God for having supplied the place of the dead President with the courage of Andrew Johnson—(three cheers)—who unweapened bears the olive, spares the rash wrongdoer,

Giving widest scope

To Christian charity and generous hope.

Not less divine seemed the inspiration which led Henry Ward Beecher (hisses) to pen his noble letter for peace and immediate Union, on the 30th of August last, which lifted the nation to heavenly heights by the grandeur of its spirit and the justice of its policy. Alas! how changed from that Mr. Beecher who, on Monday night last, bores a crowd of partisans, dragged his weary verbinge in recantation of his sentiments and in slander of the men who still uphold them! It had been intimated that he would review the extraordinary speech of that reverend gentlemen. He frankly said he liked him.

He had won groans of generous friends outside of his own circle by his courageous defense of patriotic and Christian truth. He would not, save in defense of men as good and as true as ever fought for the flag or loved the whole land, repel his unjust aspersions. Yet he was reminded to be careful how he touched the clergy. When Dr. Sacheverael was prosecuted in England, it was said the women were as one man (laughter) in his defense, and Brother Beecher (laughter) had more than the women to back him. Besides, he was a little chary of what he said about the clergy.

Seventeen years ago, when scarcely more than a boy, he wrote a book, and said something harsh, unjust, and untrue about the Catholic cardinals and hierarchy of Rome; and, although he then believed it to be correct, he learned afterwards it was otherwise, and issued a new edition to correct the wrong impression; yet those unjust remarks of his were copied into a newspaper of New York that morning, without the statement of their correction, to prejudice him with those among whom he lived. So they see one need to be heedful how they approached the clergy.

But if he ever found that in his remarks he did injustice to Mr. Beecher, he would as cheerfully retract them as he did his juvenile literature. Mr. Beecher appears before the public in the *role* of an agitator again. They were in hopes he was about to join hands with those who desired the fruits of peace. Mr. Beecher in August, in Peekskill, celebrating the conquest which had no reprisals but the bad angels, perhaps, "unawares"—perhaps I had-de-Stevens (hisses) or Charles Sumner (hisses) in disguise—had visited him lately and injected him with "everlasting sulphur" for Democracy and the South.

Mr. Beecher now harnesses to his party car all the bad passions of our nature to hold aloof the sections in perpetual hate. Secession had been put down by arms; but it remained to be seen whether the Union can be restored by the head and heart. It can never be done till the clergy conform more to the spirit of Christ and less to that of Paganism. (Applause.) They were honored in Brooklyn with a church intimately connected with the State. The pastor of Plymouth Church, by the fervor and the humor of his eloquence, with a felicity of illustration calculated to tickle the ear and please the heart, had become a power in the State. His utterances during the summer were like the breath of God on the sea, giving calm.

When he wrote his epistle of the 30th of August, it seemed inspired by a wisdom so unusual to the pulpit that the world took note of it, that he had been with Christ, had caught the spirit of that "Sermon on the Mount," and of the Divine forgiveness which creates the beatitudes for man. The letter emanated from the country, the speech from the city. God made the country, man the city. In the grand scenery around his country home his spirit was pure and enlarged; he was surrounded with revolutionary memories, and all things were responsive to generous and glorious emotions.

That letter the felt assured, was baptized in a good and prayerful spirit. (Applause.) The speech reeked of party, party, party; was full of venom, hate, and slander; it was the voice of the trimmer, the turn of the weathercock. The Peekskill letter was the pillar of a statesman. In that letter he held that "our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union." It was the creed of the statesmen, judges, and people of this country, until radicalism became powerful. He held that the Federal Government was not "equipped for local legislation." This was the Democratic idea. He repelled with scorn the idea that States should be kept out longer for party ends; and in behalf of the freedmen, he raised his voice for their salvation, as bound up in the immediate restoration of representatives to their seats and in order to tax South. He denounced parties as the cause of the war; asked indignantly if this country was to remain dismembered to serve the ends of parties, and heroically dared to meet the union of the people of the [North and South, even if the South should coalesce with the "misled" Democracy (cheers), and even though the South should rule. If the North, said he, is so demoralized by prosperity and besotted by grovelling interest that it cannot control, the South will not only control, but ought to control the Government.

Refusing to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution. It will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties. Whether we regard the whole nation or any section of it, the first demand of our time is entire reunion. (Applause.) Here was a statesman's foresight, a Christian's love, and a seraph's song. The electric wire never bore more loud or heroic tidings of great joy. It was as if his own big organ somehow was sounding from the depths of his own big heart (loud applause), and some angelic hands were touching the chords.

When he made his recantation the sound had become like unto the squeaking of a penny trumpet. (Laughter.) That grand organ, intertwisting its rare threads of melody into one rich diapason of praise—how it thrills the great heart of the country! How unlike that organ when, during the junketings of the Southern loyalists in Plymouth Church—(laughter)—a ribald song was sung in unison with its tones! Did they remember it? One could almost hear the mockery of the interlining music to which it was accustomed on the Sabbath:—

We will hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree;
Praise God from whom all blessings flow!
We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree;
Praise Him all creatures here below!
As we go marching on!

Mr. Beecher, for half an hour of his address, dealt with generalities. His object was to lead his hearers to think his love of country was above party; but he scarcely reached the threshold of the object of his address before he eulogized parties. "We must act through parties." This afforded him an opportunity of pouring the vials of his wrath upon the Democracy, and elevating the Republican party.

In doing this he praised the Democracy of the past to condemn the Democracy of the present. He liberated the old Federalism which loved the Government more than the people. The Democracy, he held, was once "the champion of the rights of the poor man—true to justice, liberty, and equality, down to the bottom of society. When was this? Did Mr. Beecher and his clerical friends ever stand by it then? Was it not always maligned by the body of the clergy from the time of Jefferson till now? When was it that the Democracy were so good? Was it in 1840? Read their platform then at denounced slavery agitation and agitators as tending to destroy the rights of the States, and trembroil them in civil war.

Was it then the friend of the poor? Did it favor justice, liberty, and equality then? Afterwards, when it adopted the doctrines of non-intervention as to slavery in States and Territories, in the interest of peace and Union—was it then the just, free, and equal party? Why did not Mr. Beecher then say so? Did it ever champion the rights of the poor, fighting unequal exactions and larcenous tariffs? Did it not do so now? The yokes of wood of 1846 are yokes of iron of 1866. The consumers—the masses—the poor are ground to the earth by the present taxes and tariff; and the tariff of last session, to be passed next session, is double in its burdens and bounties. The great crime of the old Democracy, once led by Mr. Butler (hisses) and others now supereminent as Radicals, was their political indifference as to slavery.

It was in Mr. Beecher's idea, a grand old party then. Now, when slavery is riddled by war, and abolished by codes, and there is no question as to even the filament of its root remaining, he makes its eradication an ostensible heading of his speech, not because he can from its ashes rake up the embers of old prejudices to re-enkindle hatred and revenge. He charges that the Democracy during the war endeavored to defeat the Government in its efforts at reunion. This was untrue in fact, as the records of Congress and the State platforms of the Democracy show. They opposed certain abuses of power, and they differed from those in power as to the modes to be pursued at times for the restoration of the federal authority; but by no platform or vote ever made or given was this allegation justified.

That it was false as to our Chicago platform was conspicuously apparent. Mr. Beecher misrepresentes that platform when he said, "It advised the American people to give over the war, which it pronounced a failure, and to submit to the dismemberment of the country." If that was a correct report of his remarks, it was a libel as black as type ever printed. (Applause.) The platform was Union throughout—(cheers)—and the reference to the war as a failure was only in connection with "failure to restore the Union." The radicals, if Mr. Beecher himself was to be believed, had themselves overturned "the theory of our government" by keeping States out of the Union.

In August Mr. Beecher demanded entire reunion. If, then, there was a failure to restore the Union, was not the abused Chicago platform made true by radical disunionists? (Applause.) But Mr. Beecher had to disavow his connection with Democracy. He had spoken noble words which had met their approval. He had backed them up by saying, "I don't care who thinks with me. I think thus and so, and as I please." (Applause.) But all at once he became the object of radical lying. Even his brave boy was slandered. His own name was stricken from the lecture-rolls at Boston by the æsthetic dilettanti who buzz at the hub. (Laughter.)

His hero's soul wilted, and the Beecher of the stars became the Beecher of the puddle. (Laughter.) The preacher of good will became the partisan of hate. He had caught the strains of the big organ, not as it soared on "mighty pæans" but as it echoed the ribald song of the vengeful crew who chanted in his church. He became fearful of losing his congregation. Better have lost his church on earth, dear brother—then he might have had a title clear to the Church triumphant, though thereby permanently separated from his congregation.

Mr. Beecher wished to be rid of Democratic association. Well, who had asked this studied revilor to join them? He said he had been invited to join. Who gave the invitation? It seems he deliberated on it, for he said, in view of all, he there said deliberately he cannot join that party. It was the whale that swallowed Jonah and he did not like the accommodations. (Laughter.) He was Jonah and the Democracy the whale. Well we have the advantage in one respect at least—size. Jonah was not, on the whole, a very lovable person, and he did not like him as well as Brother Beecher. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cox continued his remarks in a strain similar to the above, and after finishing Mr. Beecher he pitched into Ben Butler, analyzed the Constitutional amendment, and wound up by eulogizing the Democratic candidates on the State ticket. He was very frequently and loudly applauded, and after concluding at a late hour, the meeting was addressed by Mr. William E. Robinson.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Mr. Shirley Brooks has written a new novel, entitled "Sooner or Later," to be published serially in London, with illustrations.

—Four thousand happy children met in one hall in Manchester, England, on the 22d ult.

—Hundreds of pretty girls in England are decoyed to the continent for immoral purposes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
Aug. 31, Eliza Hopkins, Executrix of CATHARINE HOPKINS, deceased.
" 31, Adam Siter, Admin'strator of SARAH SITER, deceased.
" 21, Adam Siter, Executor of EDWARD SITER, deceased
" 31, Lewis Yonker, Administrator of DANIEL YONKER, deceased.
Sept. 1, Joseph H. Coombs, Administrator d. b. n. of SARAH A. EMERY, deceased.
" 1, John Buime and William H Wilson, Executors and Trustees of THOMAS HULME, deceased
" 3, Isaiah Davis, Administrator of ARCHIBALD CAIRNS, deceased.
" 3, Louisa Kelliecon, administratrix of FRANCIS KELLICON, deceased.
" 4, Edward Weir Administrator of JACOB OSTERMAN deceased.
" 5, Isaac Jeanes and C. E. Rennels, Executors of SILAS S. RENNELS, deceased.
" 5, William and Richard B. Duane, Executors of WILLIAM J. DUANE, deceased.
" 6, William Knight, Administrator of JOHN KNIGHT, deceased.
" 8, John J. Hess, Executor of CHARLES GILBERT, deceased.
" 8, Edward Yard, Executor of JAMES C. GILMORE deceased.
" 10, Robert McKnight and William Taylor, Executors of THOMAS TAYLOR, deceased.
" 11, Samuel McMenemy, Administrator of ANN FARRAN, deceased
" 13, Charles J. Hendrickson Guardian of JULIA C. ISABELLA and FREDERICK P. WIKOFF late minors.
" 18, Wilhelmina C. Fronefield, Administratrix of CHARLES FRONEFIELD, M. D. deceased.
" 18, A. C. Gibson, Executor of KIMSEY DURELL, deceased.
" 18, Henry S. Bagert, Administrator of DALLAS A. KNEASS, jr., deceased.
" 19, Robert Howard and Charles M. S. Leslie, Trustees under the will of JOHN LOGO, for LOUISA SCHEUNEMAN now LEDEBUR) late a minor
" 19, Frederick Anne, Administrator of HENRY GRANGER, deceased.
" 19, James Horrocks and Joseph A. Warne, Executors of WILLIAM DeWHURST, deceased.
" 19, Rebecca J. Smith, Executrix of FRANKLIN G. SMITH, deceased.
" 20, George L. Taylor, Administrator of GEORGE TAYLOR, deceased.
" 20, Samuel P. Robinson, Administrator of ANNIE J. ROBINSON, deceased.
" 20, Thomas G. Morton, Guardian of ALGERNON MORTON, late a minor.
" 20, Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Co., Guardian of ALGERNON MORTON, late a minor.
" 20, Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co., Guardian of CHARLES M. MORTON, late a minor
" 20, Thomas G. Morton, Guardian of CHARLES M. MORTON, late a minor.
" 20, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardian of WILLIAM D. A. HOSEEIR, late a minor.
" 20, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc. Guardian of MARY JANE FOOTE, late a minor.
" 21, John Reil, Administrator of MATTHEW THOMPSON, deceased.
" 21, John Willits, Administrator of GEORGE S. WILLITS, deceased.
" 22, Mahlon Fox, Administrator of HORATIO G. WORRALL, deceased.
" 25, Josephine Young, Administratrix of WILLIAM R. BANNEN, deceased.
" 25, Margaret Ogden, Administratrix of MARY DICKINSON, deceased.
" 25, Henry Harden, Executor of JOHN LAWTON, deceased.
" 25, Harry G. Clay, Trustee of RICHARD A. McREE, deceased.
" 25, Charles Karsner, Administrator of GEORGE JAGGAR deceased.
" 25, J. Cooke Longstreth, Administrator of ELISHA P. COOKE, deceased.
" 26, Ignaz Kohler and Martin Kohler, Administrators of FIDEL KOHLER, deceased
" 26, James Ryan, Guardian of JAMES and CATHARINE KELLY, children of JAMES and BRIDGET KELLY, deceased.
" 27, Levi Eldridge, et al., Executors of JEREMIAH ELDRIDGE deceased.
" 27, Nancy B. Peters, Executrix of SARAH PETERS, deceased.
" 27, William F. Hansell, Administrator of THOMAS HANSELL, deceased.
" 27, Marshall Scott and Joseph C. Fleming, Administrators c. t. a. of JOSEPH FLEMING, deceased.
" 27, Anna Stewart, Administratrix of JAMES A. STEWART, de ceased.
" 27, John H. Taylor, M. D., Administrator d. b. n. of PHEBE MARONY, deceased.
" 27, Eli K. Price, Administrator of WILLIAM MERIDITH, deceased.

9 28 3dt FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARIAN ECKFELDT, by her her next friend, vs.
THEODORE W. ECKFELDT.
March Term, 1864. No 46.

To Theodore W. Eckfeldt, Respondent.

Take notice of a rule returnable SATURDAY, October 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case.

Yours, etc.,
H. E. WALLACE,
Attorney for Libellant.

10 12 fs2w*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT GILLEN, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Rebecca Gillen, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court an inventory and appraisement of the personal property which she elects to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on FRIDAY, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1866, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

JOSEPH C. FERGUSON,
10 8 mf2w* Attorney for Widow.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95 000 00
120,000	" 6 " '81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	99,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	55,350 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	22,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,500 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,913 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Bills of Policies Accounts Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,635 3
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R.
Andrew Mehnfley, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut street's.
G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3606 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No 25 S. Third street. 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a rates as are consistent with safety.

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JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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SAMUEL R SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

7 27 5

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit or premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308 84
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf2

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11 tf

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP,
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street,
Price, $1·00 per Bottle: $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and affections of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graflen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1606 Walter street,
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Geblogi, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, 519 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. second street.
L. Rates, No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 63 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street,
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN S,
DYOTT & CO 'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 26 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT:
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS,
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors. No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
On and after October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:40 A. M. and 12:20 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE W

THE IMPEACHMENT.

From the Nation.

Some very excellent men, and some who are not very excellent, are talking very loudly of impeaching the President as soon as Congress meets. If we are not greatly mistaken, General Butler has taken the matter up as a labor of love, and will go into Congress, if he is elected—as we have no doubt he will be—charged with the special duty of getting up the articles and pushing forward the proceeding. We think it very likely that diligent agitation carried on during the next two months, combined with the popular indignation of which Mr. Johnson is now the object, will result in creating a strong feeling in favor of having this plan of getting rid of him tried. Our own views of his fitness for the place he fills are well known. His getting into it at all seems at this moment to be really one of the greatest misfortunes that ever befell the country—seems, we say, because we cannot help hoping that, five or ten years hence, we shall most of us look back on him as "a blessing in disguise." But still we share to the full the heartfelt wish which so many people entertain, that there was some plain and simple and unobjectionable mode of relegating him to private life; but our feelings ought not to cause us to support either the plan of impeaching him, or any other plan, without a careful consideration of all that can be said against it as well as of all that can be said in favor of it. The removal of a President of the United States by means of a judicial sentence is an undertaking too serious, too full of peril to the Government, to be lightly entered upon. We see in various quarters a disposition to treat it as rather a happy device for asserting and maintaining certain political principles than as what it would also be—a deplorable scandal, bringing discredit on popular institutions, and giving a still fiercer glow to party passions.

A great deal of the talk about it is, of course, silly talk; a great deal more is designing talk; but there is also a great deal which is the talk of able, earnest, and honest men, who see in Mr. Johnson an offender, from whom they feel bound, on the highest considerations of public interest, to take away his power of mischief by any means that offer themselves short of revolution. We trust that these, who are the only clamorers for impeachment with whom there is any use in reasoning, will consider fairly the objections which lie to any attempt to put Mr. Johnson on his trial as a criminal for anything he has yet done. In the first place, it would be impossible, no matter what the form of the proceeding might be, to give it the character or secure for it the moral influence of a purely judicial proceeding. It would be regarded by most men, not only in this country, but throughout the world, as a party measure, as a mere weapon drawn from the party armory, the dexterous device of an irresistible majority to get rid of an opponent whom, conscientiously, no doubt, they believe to be dangerous to the State.

Mr. Johnson has at his back a very large minority of the Northern people, who think him a not undeserving person. Many even are possessed with the notion that he is a statesman, and it may be questioned if any proceeding, however orderly, or formal, or technically legal, could stamp the character of crime worthy of legal penalties, on acts of which so large a proportion of the population approve. The prosecution would, therefore, by all supporters of Mr. Johnson's policy, North and South, be considered simply a piece of party persecution, which they could not resist but would hope some day to retaliate. The affair would, therefore, become, as Andrew Jackson's dismissal of Federal office-holders for simple difference of opinion has become, a precedent, which we fear all parties would try to follow with fidelity. In times of excitement the dismissal of the President by means of impeachment would be part of the programme of the opposition, whenever they saw a chance of securing two-thirds of the Senate and a majority of the House, and the country would be frequently convulsed by a struggle which must, in its very nature, be little short of revolutionary.

Moreover, it ought not to be forgotten that we are all, Congress and public together, in some degree morally responsible for the President's misdeeds. We knew what his antecedents were, and what his character was, when we elected him Vice-President. We chose, from motives of expediency, to forget or to overlook, in consideration of his new-born devotion to freedom, the long years which he had passed in the service of slavery, the violence of his temper, the narrowness of his mind, and the slenderness of his education, and deliberately made him the possible successor to an office for whose vast and varied responsibilities all human virtues and gifts would hardly suffice. He succeeded to it, too, at a period when the public mind had become confused by four years of war as to the proper limits of the Executive authority. Mr. Lincoln fell when in the possession of almost dictatorial power, which those who acted in his name sometimes abused, and exercise of which Congress and the public were disposed, with each succeeding year of commotion, rather to applaud than to cavil at.

When Mr. Johnson stepped into his shoes, the popular horror and indignation over the assassination were so great, the anxiety as to the future so general, that there did not appear in any quarter the slightest disposition to tie the Presidential hands. When he issued his proclamations appointing provisional governors, and proceeded to the work of "reorganization" single-handed, without waiting for or seeking the advice of Congress, which of us cried "Hold?"—which of us all who now so fiercely condemn him warned him that he was transgressing the bounds of his authority? A wise, cautious, well-trained man, conscious of the greatness of his trust, would have been too deeply impressed with the magnitude of his task to have entered upon it without asking the people, in all reverence and all modesty, what it sought or expected of him—what was the precise nature of the prize for which it had spilt so much blood and lavished so much treasure. But Mr. Johnson is not a wise, cautious, well-trained man; he is—well, we know what he is.

He has grossly abused his [illegible], or power with which [illegible] all know technically unlawful power, as we now acknowledge; and [illegible] his power. But it was [illegible] armed him; and it was [illegible] condemned for his abuse of it, it would be only a technical condemnation, which would reflect almost as much discredit on us as on him. His abuse of the appointing power cannot be too strongly condemned. Nobody feels more strongly about it than we do; but who taught Presidents the trick which he is now playing? Let the politician who can lay his hand on his heart and say that he has ever made an honest endeavor to raise the public service out of the mire of politics, and to maintain the great principle that office-holders ought to be the servants of the country, and not the tools of a party, cast the first stone at him.

But are we, because the wisdom or fairness of impeachment would be doubtful or unwise, to sit down under this man's dictation and let him ruin the county if he will? By no means. He has for nine months been carrying on a controversy with Congress under impressions as to his power and duties derived from a state of things which has passed away. The country has been appealed to to decide between them. The verdict has been given against the President. His past course is not only condemned, but he is informed as plainly as possible that he must mend his ways—that he is neither a leader nor a restorer, but simply a stop-gap. What we want at this point are statesmen to take up the work of reconstruction, botched though it be, and complete it on the great principles which the country has once more affirmed. What we do *not* want is a bevy of sharp attorneys to distract and rend the nation with a tedious and farcical but exciting trial, in which we should wait and fret while counsel wrangled and chopped logic. We have a two-thirds majority in both Houses. We can do whatever we think just and expedient. Let us do it if need be over Mr. Johnson's head. He has now received a solemn warning that he is to execute and not to legislate. Let us see that he executes faithfully. Should he neglect or fail to do his duty now, he will sin against the light, and we can then proceed to punish him, with the consciousness that we have not taken him unawares, and that we have not saddled him with duties to the the discharge of which neither his education, nor his head, nor his conscience is equal. To heal the wounds left by civil war, and lift millions of people out of bondage and darkness into liberty and light, is the most sublime and awful task which was ever imposed on a legislature. In a moment of weakness, or confusion, or thoughtlessness, we all connived at or acquiesced in its assumption by one weak, ignorant, and over-elated man. He has failed miserably. Let us cast him aside—contemptuously, if you will; but for mercy's sake do not let us treat the world at such a crisis to the paltry and degrading spectacle of a whole nation trying him judicially for having been presumptuous, conceited, obstinate, uneducated, and for having passed the flower of his years as a little village politician in a slave State. All this is his misfortune and our shame, but no lawyer's tongue can ever make it out a crime worthy of any heavier penalty, if heavier penalty there be, than a nation's scorn and rebuke.

The Seizure of a United States Mail Agent in Kentucky.

The Military Commission which has been investigating the outrage committed by Kentucky guerillas on the 20th ultimo, in the seizure of Dr. Farris, a United States mail agent, on board of the steamer *General Buell*, has reported the following

OPINION.

"That the arrest of Dr. C. W. Farris, the United States mail agent, at Ghent, Kentucky, was illegal, and was made in a very violent manner; that from the actions and character of Richard H. Morrow, David Kemper, and DeWitt Kemper, the parties who seized Dr. Farris at Ghent, Kentucky, Dr. Farris would have been murdered instead of being carried to Warsaw, if he had not been rescued; that the arrest of Dr. Farris and the detention of the United States mail steamer *General Buell* at Warsaw, Kentucky, was illegal, and was done in a violent manner by an irregular mob of about one hundred and fifty persons headed by John W. Kirby, sheriff of Gallatin county; Richard H. Morrow, deputy sheriff of Gallatin county, and others, and was composed of returned Rebel soldiers and Rebel sympathizers; that the said arrest and detention was countenanced and encouraged by the civil authorities and the people of the vicinity; that the life of Dr. C. W. Farris was in great danger from the crowd at Warsaw, Ky.; that the county of Gallatin is under the rule of the enemies of the United States Government; that the United States mail steamer *General Buell* was unlawfully detained by the mob at Warsaw, Ky., for about two hours; that the indictment found against Dr. C. W. Farris by the Grand Jury, for the murder of John J. Morrow and of John W. Baker, was a malicious prosecution, and done by the Grand Jury and county officers, on account of hatred to ward Dr. C. W. Farris for having been a loyal man during the war; that John J. Morrow belonged to the band of the Rebel service known as Morgan's guerillas, and was a deserter from the Federal service, and was prowling around as a guerilla, and the said Baker was harboring the said Morrow, when they were both shot by United States soldiers under command of Lieutenant Johnson, a commissioned officer of the United States army, in pursuance of an order of General Burbridge, commanding Department of Kentucky.

"The Board are of the further opinion that Richard H. Morrow, DeWitt Kemper, David Kemper, and John W. Kirby were instrumental in the illegal arrest of Dr. C. W. Farris, United States Mail Agent, and in the forcible detention of the United States mail steamer *General Buell*, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1866, and respectfully recommend that the above-named persons be arrested and tried by competent authority.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"C. H. FREDERICK,
"Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. V.
"JOS. B. COLLINS,
"Major Second U. S. Infantry.
"WILLIAM H. MERRELL,
"Captain V. R. C. and Recorder."

A Monkey Biting John Morrissey's Boy.

THE MONKEY AND HIS OWNER IN TROUBLE.

A son of John Morrissey, of pugilistic fame, while watching the antics of a monkey yesterday afternoon, ventured too near the animal, and had two of his fingers bitten. To-day, Mrs. Morrissey found the organ-grinder who kept the offending monkey, and had him taken to Police Headquarters. After telling the facts to Inspector Carpenter, she was surprised to learn that that official had no power to imprison the organ-grinder or to kill the monkey. She was advised to go to Jefferson Market and enter a complaint before the presiding magistrate; she was unwilling to do this, but declared she would kill the monkey herself. Mrs. Morrissey left the police office declaring that her husband would see that full justice was meted out to the monkey or its owner. The grinder, however, left the place much relieved on account of his temporary escape. What will happen to him nobody knows.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, 18th.

—The *Sport* (a French paper) has the following: "The last of the Republican blackbirds of Mondage (Calvados) has just been shot by an advocate of Bayeaux. These birds were long celebrated throughout the arrondisement. The remarkable facility with which blackbirds learn and retain musical airs is well known. In 1848, an ingenious patriot attempted to turn that instinct to republicanize the whole greenwood of the neighborhood. He brought up by hand two breeds of blackbirds, and taught them, during several months, the Marseillais hymn, and when they could sing that air perfectly, he let them fly. In a short time all the blackbirds in the woods learnt the Marseillaise, and for [illegible] years the groves re-echoed with [illegible] some When France, at a later [illegible] that tune. tune, the majority of [illegible] period, changed her the rural [illegible] the songsters were shot by refugees [illegible] boards. One only escaped, and took in the garden of the Abbey of Mondage, where the good monks often listened with a smile to its song. The unfortunate bird, at length, one day ventured beyond its limits, and paid for its timerity with its life. Time had singularly changed the color of its black plumage; it had become almost white.

—The Order of St. Hubert, which is the highest order in the kingdom of Bavaria, has just been conferred on Count Bismark. The decoration was created in 1444 by Gerhard, this fifth Duke of Zulich and Berg, in memory of a victory gained on the festival day of St. Hubert. It was first brought into honor in 1708, by the Prince Palatine John William, and King Max Joseph, by royal decree, declared it to be the highest order in the kingdom. By the statutes of the order, it can only be conferred on sovereigns, reigning princes, or their relations, or on persons chosen by the king himself. The decoration consists of a cross, bearing the words *In Tran Vast* (constant in fidelity). It has been bestowed three times on Prussian ministers, viz.:—On Baron Manteuffel in 1853, M. de Schleinitz in 1860, and, lastly, on the famous Bismark.

—Recently the keepers of the immense crocodile at the Agricultural Hall, in London, were considerably frightened. This crocodile, which measures three yards long, and is considered to be the largest ever brought to Europe, is kept in a large tank made of zinc. The keepers were occupied in changing the water of the tank, when all at once it upset, and the crocodile rolled on the floor. The savage beast immediately began to walk about the room, opening his formidable jaws and lashing his tail violently. Happily no spectators were present at the time, and the keepers, with many precautions and much difficulty, succeeded in making the amphibious monster re-enter his tank, which was then securely fastened.

—The gross receipts at the Boston theatres for the month of September were as follows:—

Boston Theatre (August)	$17,271
Howard Athenæum	6,163
Boston Museum	12,261
Morris Brothers	9,824
Whitman's Continental	12,848
Theatre Comique	11,140

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Have now open, imported by ourselves, direct from Dublin, a full stock of

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In all the New Choice Shades of Colors, and New Styles of Plaids. [10 15 mwf3t4p

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Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.
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